

FRENCH PARTIES OF THE LEFT
PICK PAINLEVE AS PRESIDENT;
APPEAL MADE TO DOUMERGUEPresident of Chamber of Deputies Defeats Head of Senate
by Two to One—Test Will Be When Names
Come Before National Assembly

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—Paul Painlevé, president of the Chamber of Deputies, received 806 votes, and Gaston Doumergue, president of the Senate, 149 votes in the caucus of the parties of the Left held today to select a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

M. Doumergue had announced that he was not a candidate before the caucus, but that he would stand for the office in the National Assembly when it met at Versailles tomorrow for the election of a President.

The election to the Presidency of the Republic of Paul Painlevé, president of the Chamber, was believed assured today when after a meeting of leaders of the Left coalition, a committee went to the Senate and asked Gaston Doumergue, president of that body, to withdraw his candidacy.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 12.—In consequence of a definite belief that Raymond Poincaré would suddenly pose as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and perhaps prove successful, the former President and Prime Minister considers it necessary to declare that in no circumstances does he wish his name to be put forward. This denial coming directly from M. Poincaré may be taken to dispose of the suggestion. The situation here is not clear. Many names are mentioned for the presidency, and it is premature to assume that either Paul Painlevé or Gaston Doumergue will be elected.

M. Painlevé is the sole candidate of the Left parties in the Chamber of Deputies but the Senate prefers M. Doumergue. This afternoon there is to be a joint meeting of the Left parties in the Chamber and the Senate to choose a candidate. Since the deputies are more numerous than the senators, it is certain that M. Painlevé will be designated. But it must not be forgotten that it is not the preliminary meeting which can decide. It is tomorrow at Versailles in the National Assembly that the Left parties of the two houses, but the Opposition parties also will cast their votes.

Close Contest Expected

As nearly half the Chamber is against M. Painlevé and more than half the Senate favor M. Doumergue, it will, unless an arrangement is reached in advance, be a close contest. Moreover a third candidate can easily prevent M. Painlevé from obtaining an absolute majority. The best political prophets hold that it is quite possible that in spite of preliminary meetings an outsider may win. Among the names mentioned are Raymond Poincaré, Georges Leygues, and Albert Lebrun. The Communists declare their intention of putting forward M. Marty.

At the Elysée the personal flag of the President being hauled down is a sign that France is now without a President. It will be hoisted tomorrow afternoon when the new-comer from Versailles that M. Millerand's successor has been elected. Immediately afterward Edouard Herriot will constitute his Cabinet, which may be present before Parliament on Saturday.

Herriot-MacDonald Meeting
After receiving a vote of confidence the Chamber may be asked to adjourn in order to enable M. Herriot to cross to London to meet Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, next week. Over a month has been wasted since the French elections, partly owing to the presidential crisis, and there is a desire to make up for lost time. M. Millerand in leaving showed that the means to fight the present majority. He has addressed a vigorous letter to the French people, in which he says that citizens sent encouragement to him from all parts of the country, and that in resuming his place in the ranks he will battle for liberty and the Republic. In the letter he says that when he was called to the presidency he knew that the universal wish was for peace—a peace obtainable by the accord of the Allies, by the development of an international understanding under the League of Nations, by the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, which should guarantee security and reparations. Peace was needed in the country, by forgetting the internal dissensions of pre-war days, by respect of the beliefs and opinions of others. M. Millerand recalls the obligations toward the devastated regions.Intended to Loosely Collaborate
After the elections, faithful to the first duty of the President of the Republic, which is respect for the wishes of the universal suffrage, he turned toward the politicians designated by the majority, and he had intended to loosely collaborate with them. They responded by a refusal and demanded his resignation. This unjustifiable pretension was violently opposed to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. The President, except in the case of high treason, had no account to render to anybody for seven years. He protested against the party spirit which had provoked opposition to him because he did not happen to please the majority. The presidency had been made for the nation, not for the party. The only element of stability and continuity in the Constitution was destroyed. The new doctrine was full of peril and it would have been criminal for him not to resist. He yielded, he said, after exhausting the legal rights, but now he was ready to fight again.WOMEN'S PRESENCE
RAISES STANDARDS
IN PARTY GATHERING

Politics Attains Fresh Atmosphere Dating From Convention at Cleveland

By a Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—Whatever may be said of interest, the atmosphere of this year's national Republican convention, is higher than that of any of its long list of ancestors. There is less drinking than at any previous party convention, there is no smoking, and the presence of so many women has added a tone hitherto unknown.

It is a question whether the dryness of the proceedings—of which there has been a chorus of complaint—is not due in part to the leavening influence of the women, and whether they will not serve to ballast in future those ebullitions dear to every convention-goer. Women were notably absent last night from the demonstration around the sitting Wisconsin delegates.

Will women stampede, shriek in enthusiasm, forget all their customary quietness of four years to join in a typical convention outburst every presidential year? Maybe. They haven't started it in Cleveland; perhaps they will in New York. Or perhaps their long experience in unimpassioned club work and their natural sense of decorum will lay a restraining hand upon them. If it does, then a change is come over national political conventions dating from this one.

At any rate the cheapness so often associated with politics, which not infrequently overshadows national gatherings, is absent from Cleveland. For one thing the local political underlings have not packed the background, as at Chicago four years ago. The smaller city has helped in that respect. Lack of contest for the presidential nomination bringing in no thousands of workers from distant cities has contributed. The lobby has been unusually small, and so far as temper goes this has been no loss to tone.

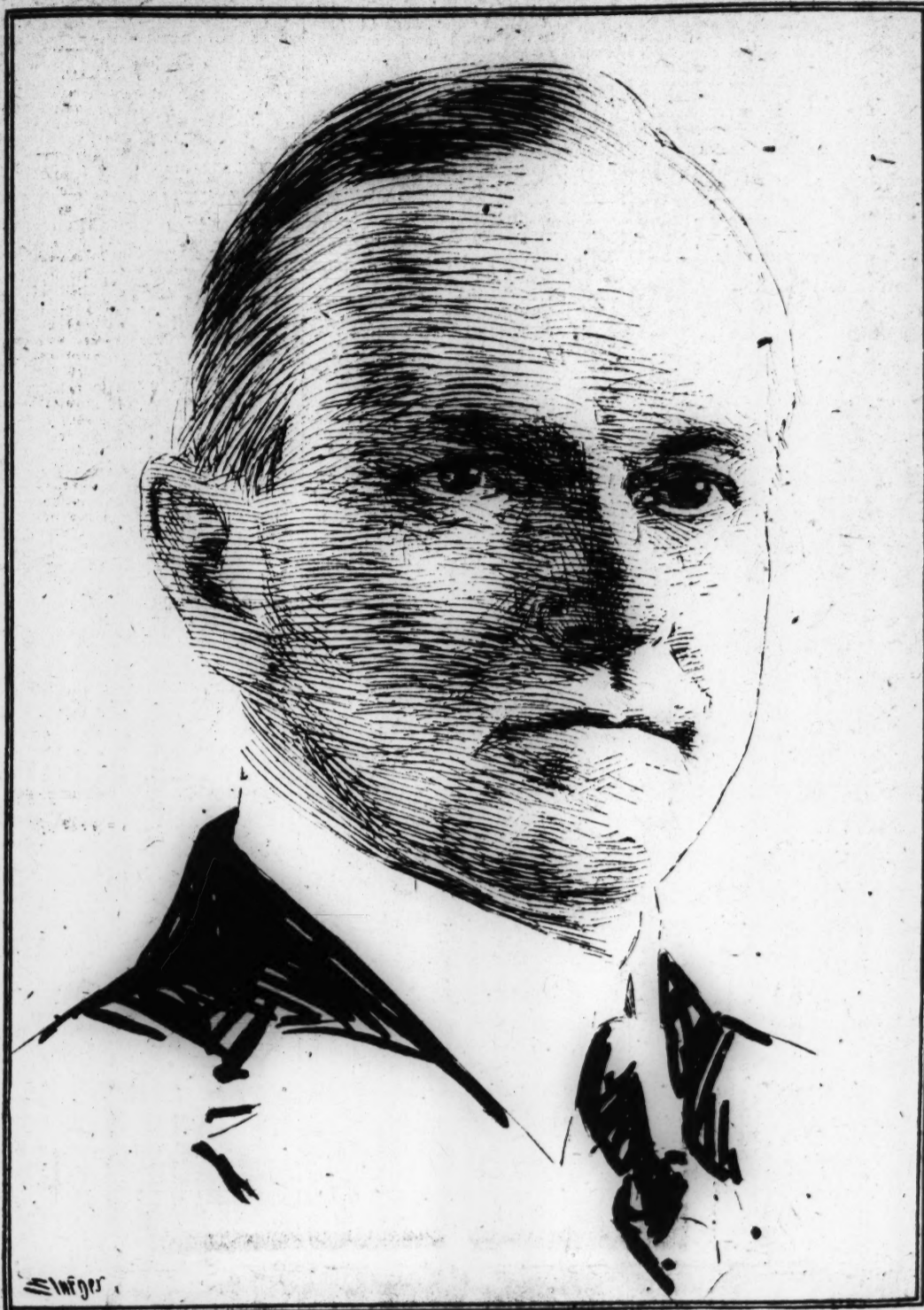
Alcoholic enthusiasm has been at its very minimum. There is talk of liquor being had but the slightest evidence of it. Ohio, the seat of the anti-saloon league, voted dry before national prohibition came, and proved such barren soil for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that it finally shut up its Cleveland office and has never reopened it anywhere in the State. Cleveland is vastly drier than any city ever before entertaining a national political convention.

The appearance of delegates is that of a lot of well-to-do business men. In these days when the farmer has stepped up into line with the city man, you can't pick out the farmer in a crowd like this. Change the labels and the convention, for the looks of it, might be that of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which met here a few weeks ago. Set in the beautiful public auditorium, the convention runs along generally like a lecture or a theater party.

It's dry, yes, but not insane, as some of the special writers caricature it. As a matter of fact, any Republican convention this year, whether five or 10 candidates were fighting, the presidential nomination or one had it.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Nominated to Succeed Himself as President of the United States



CALVIN COOLIDGE

LEAGUE PUTS OFF
PROBLEM OF SAAR

Twenty-Ninth Session of Council Starts Work at Geneva

GENEVA, June 12.—Under the presidency, for the first time, of Edouard Benes, the League Council opened its twenty-ninth session here yesterday. Leon Bourgeois, who is again to represent France after a long absence from the Geneva meetings, and Paul Hymans had not arrived, but are expected today. In considering the agenda, the Council learned with satisfaction that the questions concerning Danzig had been amicably settled between Poland and the free city, and could therefore be struck off.

On the other hand, three questions have now appeared concerning the Saar. Regarding the letter from the German Government asking for a date for the withdrawal of the French troops in view of the increase in the local gendarmerie, the Council decided to adjourn the matter to the next session. Lord Parmoor reported on the success of the appeal made in favor of the population in Northern Albania exposed to food shortage, and a report was received from Prof. Eugene Pittard, the League's commissioner of that district, who states 75,000 Swiss francs, in addition to the funds already received, would be required to meet the most urgent needs.

La Follette Host Repulsed
If the repulse of the La Follette insurgents hoisted high the flag of Republican regularity, the nominating speech of Marion LeRoy Burton elevated to even greater altitudes the individuality of Calvin Coolidge as a campaign issue. Speeches placing men in nomination for the presidency are traditionally personal and individual. They are expected to be superlatively eulogistic. But there has seldom, if ever, been a nominating speech which was so penetrating an analysis of character as Dr. Burton's X-ray of the President.

"My function is to present the man. The emphasis must be just there," exclaimed the eloquent university executive at the outset of his address. Then he proceeded to present not only Coolidge the man, but even Coolidge the boy. The speech was an avowed attempt to place character even above capacity as the prime requisite which the people of the United States look for in their President.

Cleveland has now shown in a thousand ways that Mr. Coolidge will fight the 1924 campaign boldly on his administrative record with Congress. He will lay less stress on the immediate issues involved in the bonus, taxation, immigration and the World Court—and emphasize the failures of

New York—Two new passenger vessels, with a tonnage of 2,000 each, will be built during the next 12 months by the United States Shipping Board, E. C. Plummer, vice-chairman of the board, announced yesterday in the House of Commons.

Athens—Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh, the new United States Minister to Greece, arrived here today.

G. O. P. REGULARITY
IS COOLIDGE SLOGAN

Old Line Republicanism and Character to Be Campaign Topics for President

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 12.—Calvin Coolidge goes to the country on the twin issues of character and Republican regularity.

Convention events of last night and today made plain the lines on which the battle of 1924 will be fought. The enthusiasm with which the La Follette onslaught against the majority platform report was rolled back, was the real index of the convention's attitude. It was typical of old-time stalwart Republicanism—reactionary Republicanism, its foes are bound to call it—insisting that uncompromising loyalty to party tenets must be yielded by every man and woman who considers himself or herself a Republican.

The convention cheered every remark of that nature. It expects Calvin Coolidge to preach that doctrine virtually to the exclusion of the more or less stereotyped platitudes which comprise the national platform. It believes the full Republican vote of the Nation can be mobilized under that banner.

But it was serious economics according to the Wisconsin method which has nothing to do with sports. When he reached the fourth plank in his platform he began "four" and paused. "Ha, he's a golfer," someone cried. "Fore, come let's go." But it was serious economics according to the Wisconsin method which has nothing to do with sports.

BRUSSELS, June 12.—The Belgian authorities in the Ruhr district have released the political offenders, 50 of whom were still imprisoned. Those condemned for sabotage and other criminal offenses are still detained.

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INSURGENT WINS
HOSTILE AUDIENCE

Mr. Cooper Gets Hearing for Wisconsin Platform

By a Staff Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—Henry A. Cooper, Representative from Wisconsin, made an impressive figure as he advanced to the front of the platform to present the minority platform. He held his white head high and advanced with invincible dignity to face a hostile audience. As his tall figure stood there it could not but command respect and some sympathy, so obviously was it that of a courageous warrior leading a force to at least temporary defeat.

"Cooper's a fine fellow," came a murmur from a colleague who differs with him absolutely. The audience greeted him with mingled cheers and hisses, and he began his difficult role. Men and women warned him as he continued. Now and then he struck a snag and the sibilant disapproval rushed through the hall.

He stood his ground and reiterated what was objected to and got his audience. Once or twice, when it seemed as if those in control were about to stop him, the cry rang out, "Go on, give us more."

JAPAN TO ESTABLISH
SCHOOLS FOR LABOR
TOKYO, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—Establishment of a labor school on a permanent basis has been authorized by the Japan Federation of Labor, and classes are to be started before the end of this month. The school will be temporarily housed in the Friendly Love Building, a public building in one of Tokyo's parks, but later will have its own home. The dual aim of the school is to train labor leaders in this country and to improve the mental outlook of the laboring classes. Several professors of the Government universities in Tokyo have volunteered their services to the school, the curriculum of which will include lectures on organized labor, history of the industrial revolution, labor law, and the history and composition of Japanese society. Pamphlets will be prepared and circulated among the working classes.

RUHR OFFENDERS RELEASED

BRUSSELS, June 12.—The Belgian authorities in the Ruhr district have released the political offenders, 50 of whom were still imprisoned. Those condemned for sabotage and other criminal offenses are still detained.

CALVIN COOLIDGE NOMINATED
AS NATION'S NEXT PRESIDENT;
VICE-PRESIDENCY UNSETTLEDBorah Flatly Refuses to Be Drafted as Running
Mate and Warns Convention to Stop 'Coaxing'
—Curtis and Kenyon Now Likely CandidatesMONITOR PEACE PLAN IN PLATFORM
EVOKES APPLAUSE OF THOUSANDSConvention Enthusiasm Runs High as Dr. Burton Puts
President's Name in Nomination and Then Tells of
Latter's "Cautious, Christian Character"

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 12.—Calvin Coolidge was nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for President at the convention here this afternoon. As the roll was called, state after state cast their ballots assuring the candidacy of the man who has been conceded as the party's greatest asset in the coming campaign.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 12, 10:45 A. M.—The immediate business before the convention is to listen to Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton's speech nominating Calvin Coolidge, but the name most on the tongues of delegates before the convention comes to order is that of Borah. At 2 o'clock this morning the two committees that have been struggling to fix upon some nominee acceptable to both wings of the party turned out the lights and turned themselves in, serenely confident that the Idaho Senator would accept the call to service. Breakfast time brought disillusionment in the form of a telegram in which Mr. Borah bluntly said that if nominated he would refuse to serve. It is further reported, though I have not seen the telegram, that he went on to say that if the leaders persisted in their efforts to force the undesired honor upon him he will issue a statement that will not make pleasant reading for them.

Accordingly, a sorely disappointed convention is now discussing somewhat despairingly the names of Herbert Hoover, who is almost equally unwilling, and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, whose name means little in the east, but would carry much weight in the agricultural states of the middle west. New York and Pennsylvania have been bitterly opposing the Hoover nomination, but it is probable that if assured of his acceptance, the Secretary of Commerce will be nominated. The contest between the friends of the two takes largely the form of the struggle between the farming and the business influences in the convention.

After sending a telegram of congratulations to Chauncey Depew upon his ninetieth birthday with an expression of confidence in his addressing the convention four years hence, the call by states of names of new national committeemen was begun. It possessed one element of novelty in that because of the 50-50 victory of the women, each state reported the name of a woman member in addition to the male committeemen. A few names aroused the interest of the laughter of the audience. In Delaware through the family domination of the Republican Party in that state, both members of the committee are Du Ponts. Louisiana reported a "Mr. and Mrs."

Illinois got a hearty round of cheers when her chairman named the popular treasurer of the national committee, Fred W. Upham, and Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, leader of the 50-50 fight. The name of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts received almost as hearty a welcome as that of her colleague, William M. Butler, acknowledged boss of the convention today. Mrs. George Harvey, credited to Vermont, sounded like an echo of 1920 while the efforts of the reading clerk to pronounce the name of the Princess who is to represent Hawaii sounded remarkably like an essay in Volapuk.

His Conservatism, Defined
In America we have the curious practice of classifying men. We attempt to put labels on them and imagine that thereby we understand them. We have unusual facility in this method because we rarely pause to agree on any definition of the terms. As a matter of fact it is not the meaning of the term that gives us concern. It is the implication it carries.

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VACCINATION LAW TEST IS ADVOCATED

Connecticut State Board of Education Asks Superior Court to Try Ahlgren Case

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (Special)—An effort to bring one of the Connecticut vaccination test cases, which Hugh M. Ahlgren, state's attorney, had practically decided to nolle, to trial, has been made by the Connecticut Board of Education. The board has filed a petition in the Superior Court asking that the case of Henry Ahlgren of Avon who had appealed to the Superior Court from a conviction and fine for alleged failure to cause his daughter to attend school, be ordered tried.

Edward J. Daly, counsel for Mr. Ahlgren, expressed gratification to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor over the action taken by the state Board of Education, because the nolling of the Ahlgren case would have prevented the desired test of the state vaccination law, and left the situation in the State unchanged. The trial judge in the Ahlgren case had ruled that the defendant's refusal to have his daughter vaccinated constituted failure on his part to "cause" her to attend school. State's Attorney Ahlgren did not agree with this interpretation of the law, and held that the criminal offense had been committed in the case.

Petition State Board
Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brown, who had also appealed to the Superior Court from a conviction and fine for failing to have their three children vaccinated, have petitioned the State Board of Education for a hearing, acting under the state law which permits a parent to seek relief from the board if he or she is aggrieved by the local school board's finding, which denied their request to have the children admitted to school.

The first number of the new monthly magazine published by the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, Inc., has just been issued and is now being circulated. Called The Life Saver, the periodical seeks to arouse public sentiment against existing vaccination laws with the object of having them repealed and making submission to vaccination optional.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Paul J. Ziklitzky, president of the Connecticut Liberty League, said:

Objects of Publication
The objects and purposes of "The Life Saver," the new monthly magazine, published by the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, Incorporated, are:

To carry on a campaign of education against the refusal to submit to vaccination and to give such assistance as may be advisable to any pupils or teachers, excluded from the public schools because of their refusal to submit to vaccination or other inoculations.

To inform the public what vaccine virus is supposed to be and how it is produced; the Schick test and what it means; how anti-toxin is made, and in fact all other vaccines, serums, etc.

To publish all authentic cases of harmful results of vaccinations or inoculations.

To inform the various branch leagues throughout the State of the happenings in the other cities and towns where leagues are functioning. To urge the formation of branch leagues throughout the whole State.

To oppose all compulsory medical laws at the coming sessions of the Legislature.

TEXAS REPUDIATES DR. BUTLER'S VIEW

Popular sentiment in Texas condemns the liquor traffic and, according to dispatches received, repudiates the view of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The following are only a few of the many notices received from all over the United States assailing Dr. Butler for his advocacy of the repeal of the Volstead Act because of alleged non-enforcement:

DALLAS, Tex., June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Criticism of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler for his anti-prohibition statements was expressed here by leading citizens. T. M. Culum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, said:

I do not think Dr. Butler's position is sound. I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and do not believe it will be repealed.

Joseph E. Cockrell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Methodist University, said:

The people of Texas agree to no part of President Butler's analysis of the liquor situation. The traffic is inherently vicious, and is outlawed by popular sentiment as well as by positive law. The amendment is here to stay, and gets stronger every day.

Thomas B. Love, Democratic National Committeeman for Texas, said:

It was hard enough for any wet proposal to prevail when the saloons were open and the women were disfranchised. It is impossible now since the saloons are closed and the women are voting. Such views as Dr. Butler expressed must proceed from lack of knowledge.

John Davis, State Senator from Dallas County, said:

The people of Texas by a large majority are against the views of Dr. Butler. Many persons who were formerly against prohibition are now for it, and the numbers grow daily.

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17-inch all Gold or Dark Blue and Gold \$2.50 Pr.
Nine Hamilton Place, Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway, Boston
Branch 2294

POLISH BOY SCOUTS SET RULER EXAMPLE

WARSAW, May 26 (AP)—The Polish Boy Scouts have introduced complete prohibition against alcohol and tobacco into their organization, and the restriction is rigorously applied to all except honorary members. On one occasion the Polish President was presented with the Scout badge and made an honorary member.

Immediately after receiving the decoration the President returned to his palace to receive numerous guests and delegations bringing him good wishes. When during the reception wine was served the President excused himself, saying, "I am wearing the Scout sign and therefore must respect the laws of the organization, so although it is my fête day, I do not feel free to drink wine."

CHICAGO MAY GET FAIR VACCINE LAW

Ordinance Approved by Council Committee Protects Against Compulsory Practice

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 12—Provisions designed to guarantee complete protection to Chicago residents against compulsory vaccination or medical treatment of any kind are contained in an ordinance unanimously approved by the health committee of the City Council Tuesday. The committee recommended that the council pass this guarantee, which is in the form of an amendment to an ordinance establishing a new board of health. The text of the amendment as recommended by the committee follows:

"The Board of Health shall pass no ordinance or regulation which will cause any person to submit to vaccination or injection of any virus or medication against his will or without his consent, or in case of a minor or other person under disability, the consent of his or her parents, guardian, or conservator. And nothing in this ordinance contained or in any other ordinance heretofore passed and in force in this city shall be construed to authorize or empower any person or officer to vaccinate, inject or medicate without such consent or to authorize the said Board of Health to adopt any rule or regulation requiring or authorizing any such vaccination, injection or medication."

The anti-compulsion amendment was adopted by the council committee at the demand of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has opposed vigorously a health board having compulsory powers, or which represents a single school of medicine or healing. Others who have opposed such a board are the American Medical Liberty League, and physicians of various schools.

The amendment was presented by E. L. Frankhauser, an alderman. Whether the Mayor shall appoint upon the proposed board physicians of the Allopathic School, sanitary engineers, or laymen is a question which is likely to be raised if the proposed ordinance is passed. Proposals that the board should consist of members of the Mayor's official family, including the present health officer and the chief of police, were countered by the Chicago Federation of Labor with the demand for a board to consist of a sanitary engineer and laymen.

Demand for a health board at this time arises out of a Supreme Court decision of two years ago which declared that the city's present department of health cannot enforce quarantine or vaccination because it is not a legal board.

CANADIAN PRODUCERS WANT PROTECTION

MONTREAL, Que., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Because Great Britain has cancelled the customs preference on automobiles, watches, clocks and pianos, extended to Canada in 1919, Canada should at once abolish the preferences it accords to British goods, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in an annual convention here, declared in the strongest resolution on this subject it adopted. Various prominent manufacturers, who were loudly applauded, proposed the association should use its influence to make the abolition of the Canadian preference to British goods an outstanding issue of the next Dominion elections, a thing they have rather hesitated to do in the past.

The manufacturers declare they are in favor of bargaining in negotiating preferential trade arrangements with British or other countries; but they would make the preference tariff high enough to protect them from the competition of British or other goods, leaving a rather narrow margin for bargaining. The manufacturers are preparing against the possibility of an early election, in which they believe free trade versus protection will be the biggest issue.

VANCOUVER STOCKS GROW
VICTORIA, B. C., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Figures just compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture here show that the agricultural production of British Columbia last year increased in value \$4,000,000 over the 1922 production. The value of last year's production was \$59,159,798, as against \$55,222,971 in the previous 12 months.

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DOMINION-NATIONS SEEK NEW STATUS

Exchange of Commissioners Between London and Colonies Proposed in New Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 12—Dominion representation in London to keep the Dominions in touch with questions of Imperial foreign policy and defense was advocated by Sir James Allen, High Commissioner for New Zealand, in a speech here yesterday, as the best way of avoiding the future such difficulties as that raised by W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, over the question of ratification of the Lausanne Treaty.

Both Mr. Mackenzie King's statement in the debate in the Canadian Parliament at the beginning of the week of the problem to be solved—how to obtain "a more clearly recognized relationship as a self-governing nation within the Empire"—and Sir James' proposed solution, are attracting a good deal of attention here, especially as that of the Hon. David Lloyd George in Parliament recently that "the time has come when we have to consider what machinery is required to create the existence of a united imperial policy, particularly as regards foreign affairs."

The proposal of Sir James Allen, briefly, is that the High Commissioners who already represent the Dominion interests in London and who are in close contact with the Colonial Office should also act as liaison officers to receive information from, and give it to the Foreign Office. Sir James declared the present method of keeping in touch by correspondence "had not proved adequate," and that further machinery is required.

No indication is yet forthcoming as to whether Sir James Allen's scheme is the same as that suggested by Mr. MacDonald, and even the members of the Labor Party themselves appear to have no inkling of the Prime Minister's intentions. As one of them who holds an important position in the party's inner council said to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "The Labor Party has, perhaps, not given quite as much attention to the problem as it ought to have done, and the scheme Mr. MacDonald has in view is probably a departmental one, prepared by the Foreign Office."

Despite the reticence of all concerned, however, there is some reason to believe a scheme is being considered which, if adopted, would entail not only the inauguration of liaison officers in London, but also of representatives from the Foreign Office acting in a similar capacity in the capitals of the dominions.

The constitution of a permanent Imperial Council headquarters in London, as advocated by some, is not expected to be proposed owing to the opposition of Canada.

RUSSIANS INVITED TO SOUTH AMERICA

Uruguayan Representative Says Refugees Are Welcome

GENEVA, June 12 (AP)—Alberto N. Guani, Uruguayan member of the League of Nations Council, today informed the Council that Russian refugees would be welcome as emigrants to South America, particularly to Uruguay. The Council decided to ask the international labor office to handle the Russian problem in the future on the ground that it is no longer political but economic, and chiefly a question of finding jobs for the refugees.

The Council approved the project to assist the homeless Armenians, who are now without a country, by asking all governments to furnish them with identity certificates similar to the system now operating with the Russian refugees of Greece.

Greece informed the Council it was ready to transport some hundred thousand Russians elsewhere, as it was unable to continue feeding them. The Council voted to continue extending help to the refugees in Greece. The Greek representative said that unless further assistance were extended, 40 per cent of the refugees would be worse off next winter than last.

Señor Guani, basing his judgment on a recent official visit to Rome, told the council he was convinced Italy would support the League of Nations. M. Bellegarde, former Haitian minister to Paris, was appointed a member of the League's commission of experts which will conduct a special inquiry into world slavery. The League recessed until Saturday.

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DETROIT PREPARING FOR PAN-AMERICANS

DETROIT—June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Wayne County roads commission, a pioneer in building "super-highways" and which has acted in advisory capacity for road builders throughout the world, is completing arrangements for the entertainment of the Pan-American Highway Commission, which will reach here June 20 on its tour of the United States. Its members are studying improved highway construction.

Their visit, though separate in every respect from the recent Motor Transport Congress held here, is undertaken with much the same purpose—that of taking back to their respective countries the best ideas worked out in the United States.

ULTIMATUM ISSUED IN LONDON STRIKE

Railways Demand Unauthorized Walkout Cease—Union Aids Company Heads

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12—A crisis has been reached in the walkout which is holding up the London's underground railways' traffic. Lord Ashfield on behalf of these railways has issued an ultimatum refusing to negotiate and demanding that the strikers "revert to their regular turns of duty not later than Friday, it will be assumed they have left our service, and steps will be taken against them, for taking this action without proper notice."

At the same time, C. T. Cramp on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen has issued a further vigorous denunciation of the walkout in which he declares the intention of his executive to oppose it as tending to "disintegration of the forces of the workers."

The strikers are thus between two fires. It is now to be seen what will transpire at tonight's meeting of the London district committee of the electrical trade union, which is then to consider the question of making good its threat to extend the stoppage of the work without notice and to cap those electric power stations which are still working. The principal station here concerned is that at Caden, which supplies the public as well as the Metropolitan Railway. Here, however, it is claimed by the employers that the men render themselves liable to penalties if they walk out without notice.

A message which the Great Western Railway issued today to those of its shoppers who have walked out, is an ultimatum somewhat similar to that of Lord Ashfield's. It says: "You left your work without notice and it cannot even be urged in mitigation of your act that you were called out by the trade union."

BRITISH FLEET WILL VISIT VICTORIA PORT

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canada will welcome the British battleship squadron which will reach it June 21 in the course of its world-encircling voyage. Officers and sailors will be entertained during their two week stay in Canadian waters. To avoid interference with the fleet's welcome the Provincial Government moved the date of the general election forward from June 21 when the battleships are due here, to June 29. A state banquet will be given in honor of the naval officers at Government House. So that Canadians may have an opportunity, most of them for the first time in their lives, of seeing Britain's biggest battleships, a number of the ships of the squadron will tie up the harbor here. Others will anchor off the Esquimalt Naval Station, two miles outside the city. A parade of almost all the sailors past the Parliament Buildings will be the most spectacular feature of the ceremonies. The fleet will remain in the harbor until sail for Vancouver. It will anchor in the mainland city for about a week before starting southward for the Panama Canal.

TEXAS & PACIFIC NOTE ISSUE
WASHINGTON, June 12—Texas & Pacific Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$4,000,000 of notes, which will be delivered to the Director-General of Railroads in respect to refunding of additions and betterments during federal control. The road will pledge \$5,000,000 of general and refunding mortgage bonds as security. The notes will mature March 1, 1930, and bear 6 per cent interest.

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LYNN
137 Harvard Avenue
ALLSTON
256 Essex Street
SALEM
537 Columbia Road
DORCHESTER
250 Cabot Street
BEVERLY

INDIAN DELEGATES DEMAND HOME RULE

"Moderates" and Swarajists Present Memorandum to the British Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 12—Immediate home rule for India is demanded in a memorandum today published here which has been addressed to the British Government by Indian representatives of both the "Moderate" and Swarajist movements who are now in London. The main claim put forward is that India should be allowed to draft its own constitution as the Dominions and the Irish Free State have done. This claim, it will be remembered, was put forward at the Delhi conference last year. The British Government's attitude toward it is understood to be a waiting one.

The transitional constitution system now in force in India under the India Act of 1919 which was designed to prepare the way gradually for complete Indian self-government, is due for revision in 1929. The British Government has indicated in the House of Commons on June 6 by Robert Richards, Under Secretary of State for India, associates itself with the position taken up by the Government of India in this matter. This attitude is one "demanding that the existing system should be further tested," also that the inquiries which had been set up in India to investigate "justifiable complaints" against the working of the present act should "precede any general inquiry into the policy or scheme of the act."

**TOKYO MINISTER
OUTLINES POLICY**

"Days of Aggression Over," Says Baron Shidehara—Cabinet Is Named

TOKYO, June 12 (AP)—In a statement issued upon the occasion of assumption of office by Japan's new Cabinet today, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, incoming Foreign Minister, said:

With the ministry's change I am called to assume the direction of foreign affairs. I am encouraged by the thought that, following the path of peace, justice and honor, Japan faces the future without fear or misgiving. The world is being gradually awakened to a broader vision of international solidarity. The principle of "live and let live" is gaining wider recognition. The days of aggression and conquest are over. No policy of self-assertion without due regard to the rightful position of others will stand the test of time. It is bound in the end to yield to the adverse verdict of an enlightened public opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 12—A dispatch from the American Embassy at Tokyo informed the State Department of the formation by Viscount Kato of a tri-party cabinet, comprising the Seiyukai, the Kabein Club and the Kenseikai, as follows:

Prime Minister, Viscount Takaaki Kato.
Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara.
Home Minister, Reijiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Finance, Yugo Hamaguchi.
Minister of War, General Issai Ugaki.
Minister of the Navy, Admiral Hyo Takarabe.
Justice, Senosuke Tokota.
Education, Ryohsei Okada.
Agriculture and Commerce, Korekiyo Takahashi.
Communications, Ki Inukai.
Railways, Mitsugu Sengoku.

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BOSTON

CHURCH UNION BILL ADVANCED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont., June 12 (Special)—An attempt by J. L. Brown, member of the House of Commons from Lisgar, to rescind a recent amendment to the church union bill by which the bill when passed should not become operative for two years, and then only if its constitutionality is affirmed by the courts, was ruled out of order by the chairman of the private bills committee in the House of Commons.

The bill for the incorporation of the United Church of Canada, comprised of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, has been reported to the House of Commons with amendments made by the committee.

TROTZKY LOSING PRESTIGE IN RUSSIA

Leo Kamenef Declares Leader in Recent Speech Failed to Satisfy Communists

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, June 12—"The Party Congress was not satisfied with the declaration of Leon Trotsky. He could not find arguments to cause the Congress to doubt the correctness of the Central Committee's position. The dissatisfaction was expressed by the fact that the Congress expected Mr. Trotsky to make an exact declaration of the points in which he was wrong, and the points in which he continues to consider the party viewpoint. This declaration was not forthcoming."

Leo Kamenef, chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense, addressing the Moscow organization, summed up the Central Committee view of the recent Communist Congress, adding that the congress showed a desire to bring all outstanding Communists into the work of the Central Committee and therefore re-elected the former opposition leaders. Mr. Trotsky and Mr. Pyatakov to the Central Committee even while condemning Mr. Trotsky's viewpoint.

M. Kamenef made several important statements regarding the economic position. He declared the New Economic Policy, or "N. E. P.," would remain, stigmatizing contrary reports appearing abroad as due to the desire to break up the English and prospective French negotiations. He stated the Government wished to replace private capital but only as state capital could normally replace it. He declared that the new class of peasants without horses, who could not farm land or find work in the factories, "whom the village pushes out and the city does not take in," was a serious factor in increasing unemployment, and in disturbing the state's structure. In good time adhere to the statute.

ITALY CONSIDERS TANGIER STATUTE

Rome Undecided on Agreement Reached by Spanish, English, and French Envoys

By Special Cable

ROME, June 12—A report published in a London newspaper in regard to Italy's alleged refusal to recognize the Tangier Agreement negotiated by England, Spain and France a few months ago, is not confirmed by the Italian Foreign Office. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that Italy has not yet decided what attitude it will assume in regard to the said agreement, which was officially communicated to it only a few days ago and which is still under the study of Italian officials.

It should be remembered that before the Tangier agreement was negotiated in Paris, Italy made two reservations in regard to future agreements, firstly, a protest for not being invited to partake in the negotiations to which, as a Mediterranean power, it is greatly interested. Secondly, that the Italian Government has reserved the fullest liberty of action in all these questions under examination in Paris where it had no chance to make its views known.

Nothing has changed since these reservations were made, and Italy has not yet decided whether to ratify the Tangier agreement or to retain capillary rights which it enjoyed formerly.

Italy Expected in France to Adhere to Convention

PARIS, June 12—The report that Italy had refused to adhere to the new statute on Tangier which was signed a few months ago in Paris by the British, French and Spanish plenipotentiaries is not exact. The signatory governments have just asked the Italian Government through their ambassadors at Rome to accept the statute. It is necessary that all the powers which signed the act of Algeiras should pronounce upon the present arrangements.

Italy has not yet made known its reply, but has nominated its minister at Tangier to represent Italy until the application of the convention. The Tangier statute will not actually be adopted until there are definitely established legal codes which the Spanish, English, and French jurists are now elaborating. In spite of certain signs that Italy is displeased, there is, therefore, no reason to believe that it will not eventually and in good time adhere to the statute.

Century-Old Round Schoolhouse to Be Scene of Reunion of Pupils

Tradition Says Architect and Teacher Was Former Highwayman Who Sought Unobstructed View

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 12 (Special).—Brookline's famous round schoolhouse will be visited on June 20 by a large number of former pupils and others from surrounding towns for a reunion on approximately the one hundred and first anniversary of its construction.

The old school is still in a good state of preservation, although it has been in use ever since its erection. Tradition says that it was designed by Dr. John Wilson, whom history knows as "Captain Thunderbolt" of Brattleboro, a former highwayman and partner of "Captain Lightfoot," who was executed in Cambridge, Mass., 103 years ago. Dr. Wilson taught the first term, and it is said that the circular design was chosen so that there would be no obstruction to his view.

It is the only schoolhouse in Brookline at the present time, and is located half a mile north of the center of the little town, 17 miles north of Brattleboro. There are now 16 pupils, but half a century ago more children attended the school than there are now.

Many pupils who have gone out from that school have attained prominence and some of them remember when there were three rows of seats placed in circular form and a stove in the middle, the stovepipe running out through the apex of the roof, but now the pupils run straight across and a chimney has been built at one side. A large shed is now attached to the building.

"Captain Thunderbolt" and "Cap-

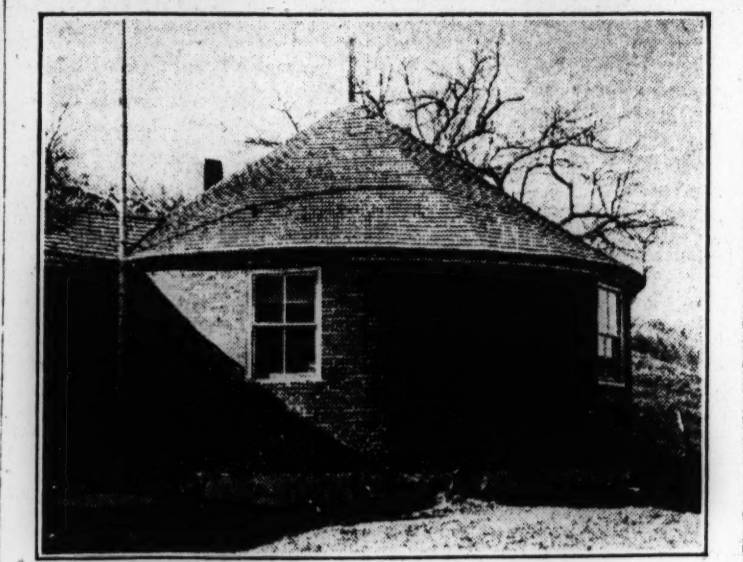
tain Lightfoot" were two famous highwaymen, whose line of operations were Scotland and Ireland. History has identified Thunderbolt by strong circumstantial evidence as Dr. John Wilson, the son of a pious and respectable blacksmith of Muirkirk, Scotland. Lightfoot was an Irishman, whose real name was Michael Martin.

The two highwaymen were forced in the course of time to flee from the center of their activities and they came to this country about the year 1819 under agreement. It is said, to separate and reform. Lightfoot soon engaged in his former practice and in a confession referred to Thunderbolt as Dr. John Wilson. The public was not long in comparing certain characteristics of Thunderbolt with those of Wilson, who had come to southeastern Vermont about that time, and who was leading a respectable life although surrounded with mystery and failing to reveal much of his past.

Wilson settled in Dummerston and is said to have built a schoolhouse there, also a brick shop. After being in Dummerston two or three years, he moved to Newfane in Vermont, where he lived the rest of his life.

It is recorded that he owned two double-barreled shotguns, two pairs of horse pistols, two or three duelling pistols, a number of swords, a variety of powder horns, shot bags, bullet pouches, etc.

Vermont's Old Round Schoolhouse Still Used



STRUCTURE IN BROOKLINE THAT HOUSES ALL THE PUPILS OF TOWN

CITIZENSHIP WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Shaw Christian Endeavor Union
Project to Be Mapped Out
by Executive Committee

Details of a plan for organized citizenship work this summer and fall, to be done by the young people of the Shaw Christian Endeavor Union of Boston, will be mapped out at a meeting of the executive committee in South Boston on June 14.

The citizenship plan in its broader aspects is the outcome of a council meeting of the union in Immanuel Baptist Church Tuesday, at which the subject was taken up. The union comprises young people in churches of three denominations in South Boston.

The citizenship plan, approved by the Rev. Charles L. Chamberlain, pastor of Immanuel Church and counselor of the union, was launched in recognition of the importance of citizenship at this time, and in view of the fact that the young people could influence the ballot by careful organization.

Richard K. Morton, president of the union, was authorized to create a large citizenship committee. He stated that the work was to be non-partisan, and that a special effort would be made to register the young people's vote and the church vote at the primaries and the elections.

William Nicolas, of Newport, executive chairman of the committee, and Miss Esther Crocker, of Dorchester, to act as executive secretary. G. Myron Savage and John Harris, of Mattapan, Ernest Fuller and Miss Gladys Campbell, of Dorchester, and Miss Lucille Crocker, of South Boston, will have charge of special work.

This plan includes an executive committee of the union council and three delegates from every society in the union. These members are to form subcommittees in each ward, to act as agents to affiliate any other community organizations with the Christian Endeavor Union for this work. At an outing at Plymouth, July 19, to be attended by all union representatives, further plans will be made. The committee has arranged for a large rally in the Phillips Congregational Church, South Boston, Oct. 16.

The committee also is arranging for citizenship congresses, to be conducted with organization similar to a house of representatives. Donald Mortimer of Brookline, chairman of the citizenship department of the union, is in charge of this work. Printed pledges will be distributed to all church and community clubs and societies, and each society's supporters will gather in groups on Sept. 9 and Nov. 4 to march to primaries and the polls.

Plying squadrons and special speakers will seek to enroll specially those just coming of age. Meetings during the summer will be held to pledge the young people's vote. A radio cast has been arranged for July 3, from the Medford station. The executive committee, under the direction of Richard K. Morton, William Nicolas, Fred Sherwood, and Miss Esther Crocker, will direct advertising, the making of posters, and the circulation of personal and mimeographed letters.

All the publicity chairman of the union will unite to encourage other community clubs and societies to send delegates to the executive committee meetings. Church calendars, local papers, special speakers and signed pledges are to be used to promote this nonpartisan campaign for influencing the vote. Voting lists will be used, and each district will be covered by special visitors. Candidates will be advised of the young people's views on current matters, and those, irrespective of party, who stand for honest, clean, efficient government and observance and enforcement of all laws will be actively supported.

COLBY READY FOR GRADUATION

President Roberts to Be Back
for Commencement

WATERBURY, Me., June 12 (Special).—President and Mrs. Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College, after passing three months in touring Europe, will arrive home on the eve of the one hundred and third commencement.

Upon his arrival here, the college hall will be rung and many students will gather at the station to greet him. The commencement exercises will begin on Saturday of this week with the presentation of the college play, under the direction of Miss Exorine L. Flood, the first production of which will be for the boys and girls of the town.

This will be followed in the evening by the annual junior prize exhibition, at which President Roberts will preside. On Sunday morning at the Opera House, President Roberts will deliver the baccalaureate sermon, and in the evening at the First Baptist Church the Rev. John E. Cummings of the class of 1884 will deliver the Boardman missionary sermon.

Next Monday morning the junior class day exercises will take place on the college campus, with addresses by members of this class, and in the afternoon there will be a college play under the direction of Miss Flood, the second production to be for undergraduates. On the same afternoon the annual meeting of the Colby Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa will be held.

Tuesday will be alumni day. Following the morning exercises, there will be senior class day exercises and an address by Melville Chase Freeman of the class of 1884, who will be the guest of honor. At noon will occur the alumni lunch and annual meeting of the Colby Alumni Association.

The first and second schools in the afternoon Chandler's band of Portland will give a concert on the campus and in the evening there will be exercises at the First Baptist Church commemorating the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Sigma Kappa Society.

Next Wednesday forenoon will take place the academic procession, which is one of the signal features of commencement. The commencement exercises will take place immediately following the procession, when the prizes will be announced and the degrees conferred. The commencement dinner will follow, with addresses by President Roberts, Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of the Maine Supreme Court, and a special address by the commencement speaker.

The other county awards are as follows, the name and location of the school and the teacher being given after the county:

Addison County, Wilmarth, Vergennes, Miss Lila W. Whittemore; Bennington County, Harwood Hill, Bennington, Mrs. Alexander Young; Caledonia County, Marshall School, Burke, Mrs. Flora B. Ball; Chittenden County, Lee River School, Jericho, Miss Irene B. York; Essex County, Pond Hill School, Lunenburg, Miss Lydia Wade; Franklin County, Grand Isle, Donaldson School, Grand Isle, S. W. Tobias; Lamoille County, Lamplough School, Cambridge, Miss Alice A. Flagg; Orange County, Theford Hill School, Theford, Miss Helen Gilmore; Orleans County, Parish School, Glover, Miss Marjorie Wolcott; Rutland County, Sudbury, Miss Gledis Ketcham; Washington County, Shady Hill School, Montpelier, Miss Clara Holton; Windham County, Putney, Miss Luella Smith.

The counties in which the largest number of schools participated were Franklin, Windsor and Windham. The highest general average of excellence was in Caledonia, Franklin and Windham counties. The work done this year was of very high order, making the task of the judges difficult and all schools which did good work are receiving a letter of congratulation from the committee in charge.

WOMAN CANDIDATE NAMED
BATH, Me., June 12 (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Whitney of Topsham has been chosen by the Democratic county committee to serve as nominee for Representative to the Legislature from the town of Topsham, Woolwich, Georgetown, Phillipsburg, Arrowsic, and West Bath.

SHIPPING ACTIVE IN BOSTON HARBOR

Two Steamers From Overseas
Arrive as Two Others Leave

Boston harbor presented an unusually busy appearance yesterday, when two steamers arrived from foreign ports and two sailed, all happening within a short time. Earlier in the day, the steamer Egyptian came up to Mystic docks, from Alexandria, with a cargo of Egyptian cotton, olive oil, preserves, 5879 boxes lemons, etc.

Just before noon the United Fruit Company's motor ship, La Playa, reached Long Wharf from the tropics, with several passengers and a large cargo of bananas. Astern of this vessel was the Leyland liner Winifredian, from Liverpool, with 22 cabin passengers and a large cargo of English products. Also on board were 24 horses, including holders of blue ribbons, consigned to Richard Sheehan of Dover, Mass. The passengers included Miss M. Zildner, private secretary to E. S. Booth of Boston, a shipping man, who has been traveling in the British Isles for the past three months; Mrs. F. Lever and her daughter, Miss C. Lever, also returned on the Winifredian from an extended trip abroad.

Shortly after noon, eight bells, ship's time, the United Fruit Company's electrically driven motor ship La Marea, cast off from Long Wharf with 13 passengers and a heavy cargo, bound for Havana and Port Limon. Cargo included 3500 bushels of corn, 1000 bundles of sugar, 800 newspapers, 400 iron car wheels, etc.

Shortly afterwards, the steamer Mayari of the United Fruit Company sailed for Cuban ports via Norfolk, with four passengers. This vessel will load 2200 tons of coal at Norfolk for Banes and Preston, Cuba.

SENIORS WILL SEE 'ROMEO AND JULIET'

Wellesley Graduating Class to Be
Guests in Open-Air Theater

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 11 (Special).—"Romeo and Juliet" will be presented in the open air theater on the campus of Wellesley College tomorrow and Saturday evenings as a part of the commencement week program at Wellesley College. In case of rain, the play will be given in Alumni Hall. Supper will be served to the seniors on these nights in the society houses. Baccalaureate service will be held next Sunday at 11 o'clock in Houghton Memorial Chapel. Admittance will be by ticket. The sermon will be delivered by Willard L. Sperry, dean of Andover Theological Seminary. In the afternoon, students and faculty members will provide an hour of music in the chapel. Yesterday afternoon the evening will consist of a special musical program.

Graduation exercises will be held next Tuesday morning. The procession will form on Norumbega Hill and march to chapel. The commencement address will be given by the class's honorary member, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers. This will be followed by the Trustee-Alumni Luncheon in Alumni Hall and the annual meeting of the Students' Aid Society. Other events on the week's program are:

Saturday—Annual garden party for seniors and their guests on Guest House Lawn. Class supper to follow.

Monday—Class reunions and annual meeting of the Wellesley Alumni Association, president's reception, Tower Court.

Tuesday—Presentation of the "Alumni Follies" followed in the evening by singing on the chapel steps.

CROP REPORTS ARE PROMISING

New England Farmers Going
Ahead as Usual

WAKEFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Despite the backward season, New England farmers are going ahead with plans for crop acreage in most cases about as usual, says the statistics office of the New England Crop Reporting Service. The report says the hay acreage promises a good yield and there is some increase in alfalfa. Potato planting is progressing well, even in northern regions, and a larger acreage, in most cases seems likely. Unsatisfactory returns from onions the past two years have resulted in a much smaller acreage in the Connecticut Valley this year.

Reports from the farmers generally show that the apple blossom period has been much more favorable than last year. Present prospects for apples are best in New England, followed by Pennsylvania, Colorado, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. Connecticut and Rhode Island report good prospects for peaches but Massachusetts and New Hampshire conditions are unpromising. Peas last year were mostly a light crop, but they now promise from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of a crop.

BROOKLINE MUSIC SUPERVISOR HONORED

Retiree of Samuel W. Cole, as supervisor of music in the Brookline public schools was marked by the June music festival and exhibition given yesterday afternoon in the Brookline High School Auditorium. Mr. Cole has supervised the music in the Brookline schools since 1884. His forthcoming retirement from active supervision of the public school music course at the New England Conservatory of Music and his appointment as supervisor emeritus was announced from the Conservatory yesterday. He will, however, continue as a member of the faculty.

Direction of the Conservatory department will henceforth be in the hands of his former pupil, Francis M. Findlay 15, who has had experience in supervising of several Massachusetts towns, as assistant supervisor in Boston public schools, and who for two years has given at the Conservatory courses in student orchestra directing. Mr. Findlay will be assisted by Miss Edith H. Snow who has been associated with Mr. Cole for several years. The course will be raised to the rank of a graduation course.

STATE CHAMBER'S "BOOSTERS" PLAN TOUR OF WESTERN CITIES

Month's Program of Hospitality Arranged for Fall Coast-to-Coast "Sale" of Massachusetts

Interest is growing steadily in the Massachusetts Chamber's special coast-to-coast trip which will leave Boston Sept. 8 for a 31-day tour of western and Pacific coast states to advertise the Commonwealth. Indications are that the maximum number of reservations for the trip will have been received before Aug. 1 and already a second section is being considered in order to enlarge the party from 150 to 250 persons.

The western resorts will leave nothing undone to make it a long-to-be-remembered journey for every woman in the party, as there will be receptions, automobile tours and special shopping trips. The men will be entertained equally well, and have every opportunity to meet with the business leaders whenever stop-overs are made.

The state chamber reports that Philip W. Blake, its special representative, who is visiting every stop-over city, has telegraphed that the entertainment will be lavish in its completeness and thoroughness. From the time the train reaches Chicago, where the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce are planning a luncheon tour of the city, the party will be entertained in the evening, the entire party will be made to realize that it is to be entertained with true western hospitality.

At St. Paul, where a comparatively brief stop will be made, a special state reception will be held at the Capitol, where J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, will meet the party. He has expressed the hope that the Massachusetts Governor will be on the trip. From Minneapolis also comes word that the Civic and Commerce Association of that city intends to give the visiting business men of Massachusetts a royal reception. The trip will include a banquet and automobile sight-seeing trip. During a three-day stay at Glacier National Park, the state chamber's representative writes that he has arranged sight-seeing and entertainment to include a ceremonial dinner by the Park Commission. The party will then go to Spokane and then to Vancouver.

Mr. Blake is paying special attention to the selection of speakers for the party, and has arranged for a series of business luncheons and banquets, which will be given by the business sense of their communities and give authentic information. He expects that at San Francisco, Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California, will be one of the speakers. He expects to go to Salt Lake City, Colorado, and then to Denver, and St. Louis before returning.

FIRM HAS MADE ROPE FOR CENTURY

Plymouth Cordage Company
Observes Centenary

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Various processes in the manufacture of rope and twine were shown to large numbers of visitors yesterday from all parts of New England by auto and special train from Boston today to participate in the centennial celebration of the Plymouth Cordage Company.

A flag raising and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" at 10 a. m. were followed by a band concert, visitation of buildings, Rope Walk inspection, reception by the directors of the company and presentation of service emblems to employees or pensioners who have been with the company 25 years or more. There were 15 in the 25-year class.

Events of the afternoon included community singing, and open-air stage show. Supper for invited guests will be followed this evening by a band concert, fireworks and dancing.

Directors of the Plymouth Cordage Company are: Augustus F. Loring, president; B. Preston Clark, vice-president; Francis C. Holmes, treasurer and general manager; Augustus P. Loring Jr., J. A. Lowell Blake, George G. Crocker, Charles G. Rice.

HIGHEST YALE JUNIOR HONOR IS AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12 (Special).—Frank Davis Ashburn of West Point, N. Y., chairman of the Yale Daily News and pitcher on the Yale baseball team, has been chosen the Gordon Brown scholar, a Yale from the class of 1925. The holder of this scholarship, which is considered the greatest honor in junior year, is chosen by the members of the class each year as the man who most closely meets the standards of intellectual ability, high manhood, capacity for leadership and service set by Francis Gordon Brown, 1907.

Mr. Ashburn is a member of the editorial board of the Yale Literary Magazine for 1925, and is credited with the largest number of published contributions in the list; a member of the Debating Association, the Dramatic Association, the Elizabethan Club, Psi Upsilon, and Skull and Bones, and vice-president of the Yale Grotto and the Yale Club. He was the winner of the Ten Eyck Prize for excellence in public speaking this year and of the C. W. Bliss Prize in English composition last year.

DISTRICT POST OFFICE HEADS TO CONVEY

WORCESTER, Mass., June 12 (Special).—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State League of District Postmasters will be held in Hotel Warren on June 16, at which time officers and ideas exchanged relative to the operations of local post offices.

Among the speakers will include Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge, representative in Congress, father of the Paige bill and a member of the committee on post office and post roads; Victor H. Stoness of Washington, Frederick H. Dallinger, Mayor Michael J. O'Hara and Postmaster James C. Healy, T. F. Phibbs of Hyannisport, president of the organization, will also deliver a special message to the postmasters.

SETTLEMENT WORKERS MEET
Boston and Newton settlement workers met together in a luncheon conference at the West Newton Neighborhood House, 89 Elm Street, West Newton yesterday. Arthur M. Dunham, secretary of the Newton Social Union, spoke on the organization of a suburban community. There was special discussion of work for next year and of plans for children's pageants by the Boston Settlement houses, July 4. Federations represented were the Department of Settlements of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Boston Social Union, and the Newton Central Council.

cover and thence by steamer for an all-day sail down Puget Sound. A brief stop will be made at Seattle, and the trip continued to Spokane. At Spokane there will be an automobile ride to observe that city's developments. At Seattle where the party again will join its special train, the Chamber of Commerce plans sight-seeing and special opportunities for business contacts. A similar program has been arranged for Tacoma.

Portland business men asked a week's stay but two days were all the party could allow. The program will include a 50-mile motor trip up the Columbia River Drive, business contact conferences, luncheons and inspection of the \$10,000,000 port and terminal developments.

From Portland, the party will go to San Francisco. Entertainment plans will include a harbor inspection trip as guests of the port on a special steamer, visit to Golden Gate Park, Gata, Palace of the Legion of Honor, business conference and inspection of selected industries.

This will be followed by five days at Los Angeles and San Diego, between which the party will find a constant succession of specially planned entertainments, luncheons and trips around the Los Angeles harbor, trips to Hollywood and other points of interest, a quick motor tour to Balboa Park, Point Loma's 200-mile automobile trip into the mountains to see the water-power developments and the big trees, a motor trip to San Juan, Mexico. A special aviation circus at the Government flying field also has been arranged.

Mr. Blake is paying special attention to the selection of speakers for the party, and has arranged for a series of business luncheons and banquets, which will be given by the business sense of their communities and give authentic information. He expects that at San Francisco, Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California, will be one of the speakers. He expects to go to Salt Lake City, Colorado, and then to Denver, and St. Louis before returning.

MORE RETURNS UNDER LOBBY ACT

Expenditures Are Filed With
Secretary of State

The laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts require that at the end of a session of the Legislature all persons seeking to have certain acts passed shall file with the secretary of the Commonwealth of the amount of money they spent in hiring men to appear for them at the State House and exactly how their agents expended the money with which they were provided to expedite such legislation. The law also requires that the returns of these legislative agents be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth. Yesterday the returns under this so-called "Lobby Act" were as follows:

Howard Stockton, treasurer of the Essex Company, paid to Warren, G. W. White, Worcester, \$100 for expenses in connection with the passage of the bill enabling the company to diversify itself of the power of eminent domain and making it a domestic corporation, \$500.

Thomas H. Canning, treasurer of District Assembly No. 20, Knights of Labor, services on many labor bills, \$20.

Hugo van Rosen, paid Harry C. Babyan on steel poles for transmission of electricity, \$150.

Arthur Finney, treasurer Boston department Brotherhood, paid Thomas W. Kennedy, explaining bills to members of the Legislature, nothing.

Samuel R. Whiting, treasurer of the Collins Manufacturing Company paid to Avery, Gaviglio and Davenport of Holyoke for services at Springfield hearing on taking Ware River, \$100; also for expenses at Springfield, \$25; total, \$125.

D. J. Flately, manager of Thomas Cusack Company and Thomas Buchholz Company, paid to Frederick G. Wooden on regulation of outdoor advertising, \$50.

Gresman paid to Samuel Harwitz, opposing licensing of antique furniture dealers, \$10.

William C. Johnson, for the Massachusetts Life Assurance Association, paid to James F. Bacon, for securing charter, \$500.

Howard R. Guile, chairman of council on Massachusetts Civil service, opposing Mayor Curley's petition for annexation of the town of Boston, \$200; also for services before the public utilities board at the hearing on the rates of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, \$265.

Thomas F. Riley, treasurer of John J. Riley Company, paid Thomas H. McGraw for services in connection with trunk line sewage \$33.33.

CARMEN TO GET
INCREASE IN WAGES
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special).—A wage increase of 10 cents an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1, and an eight-hour day, with a spread of 11 hours for regular men and 14 hours for spare men, are granted to more than 2000 uniformed employees of the Springfield and Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Companies, in awards announced last night by Lewis C. Parker, chairman and neutral member of the arbitration board, which has had the case under inquiry for several months.

Clark W. Wood, president of the companies, estimates that the award will cost the company \$250,000 a year. Its first move, he said, would be to institute all possible economies, including a more extensive use of one-man cars. A special award, which has had this reached in the case of the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket branch, where it was felt that serious financial embarrassment would result from applying the same rule as to other lines.

HOME ECONOMICS TOPIC OF LECTURES

Federation of Women's Clubs
Division Opens Agricultural
College Session

AMHERST, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Nearly 100 women of the home economics division of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs opened a three-day program at the Massachusetts Agricultural College today when they listened to addresses by Prof. Clark L. Thayer on "Garden Flowers," and John A. Crawford, extension editor, on "Writing Informative Articles." This afternoon there will be talks by John D. Willard, director of extension service, and Mrs. H. H. Haynes, professor of household management. Later in the afternoon the group of women will make an excursion to the summit of Mount Tom.

Enlargement of the Agricultural College to provide broader training for women was Dr. K. L. Butterfield's message in a welcoming address to the women last evening. Mrs. E. M. Willis of Brockton accepted his hospitality and pledged the interest of the gathering to the support of this expansion. Later in the evening Prof. F. A. Waugh of the Landscape Gardening Department got an illustrated lecture on "What Makes a Garden."

President Butterfield's remarks ran as follows:

One of my dreams of 18 years ago was the establishment on the campus of a New England school of rural home life. That is one of the dreams that has not come true. We have, however, made some progress in providing for women at this college. I hope that there will be gradually built up here a college for women unique in its kind or at any rate the leader in a new type of women's colleges. I trust it will be located on the hill and be in a sense an institution by itself and yet intimately affiliated with M. A. C. to women as is now the case and all new courses that may be established. I would also provide some new vocational courses especially for women.

But more than all else in this college for women, I would emphasize the home. Every woman student, no matter what else she may study in college, should consider the problem of the home. Some girls would wish to do this as a minor, preferring to give their major attention to another subject. But I should expect that an increasing number of girls would make it a major. In this I am not thinking merely of home economics; I am thinking of the home in all its wonderful basic relationships—the home as a school, as an economic force, as the most important unit in the community life. I trust that the years will bring rapid progress in the evolution of some such ideal as this.

STRONGER ENGLISH COURSES PROPOSED

ORONO, Me., June 12 (Special).—Five professors who have had the professional training of doctors of philosophy will be on the staff of the English department of the University of Maine next fall, according to Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the university.

Resides Prof. H. M. Ellis, head of the department, and Associate Prof. John W. Draper, both of whom have degrees from Harvard, there will be Associate Prof. Albert M. Turner, who is returning to the university, and two recent additions to the department in Assistant Professors William L. Zettler and Percie H. Hopkins, who complete the requirements for the doctorate this year at Harvard and Radcliffe, respectively.

COMMITTEE OF 48 CHAIRMAN TO SPEAK

John A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the Committee of 48, will address an open meeting in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, next Monday night, on the La Follette candidacy, third parties and ticket tickets and will outline the progressive movement in politics as he has seen it for the past 12 years.

Robert C. Fechner, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, will tell of the progressive political situation in Massachusetts among labor men. Henry W. Harris, state chairman of the Committee of 48, will preside.

MANY GERMAN ALIENS EXPECTED

New England Expected to Get
Large Number of Quota

New England mill cities and industrial centers, will be the settling places for a large number of the 45,129 German immigrants that are expected to come to the United States during the next immigration quota year, beginning July 1, according to Emil Gruenfeld of Hamburg, Germany, agent for the German Line, who left Boston today on his return trip to Germany. For the past few days, Mr. Gruenfeld has been visiting the several German settlements in New England, gathering first hand information as to conditions that the German immigrants will encounter upon their arrival in this country.

Mr. Gruenfeld said today that it was his firm conviction that the suburbs of Boston and the cities of Holyoke, Lawrence, Providence, Manchester and Springfield will be the ultimate destinations of large numbers of those who emigrate from Germany this next year. "Because of the economic and social conditions in Germany, large numbers of people are planning to come to the United States, in search of opportunities of frugal and industrial employment. Many will go to the middle west and Canadian points," he continued.

Mr. Gruenfeld pointed out that Boston probably be the seaport of entry for many of the German immigrants because of the reputation the port of Boston enjoys of expeditious handling of incoming aliens and the humane treatment accorded them by customs and other Government officials. "New England farms, abandoned or neglected by native New Englanders will probably attract many of them, as the new immigration law of the United States gives preference to farmers and their families, in the quotas. The neglected farm lands of New England offer a big inducement to German immigrants who are well skilled in the cultivation of farm lands," he concluded.

BUNKER HILL DAY PROGRAM ISSUED

Big Parade This Year Is Promised
Charlestown

The one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be celebrated Tuesday, June 17, in Charlestown by a parade of the military, civil and patriotic organizations. The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. with Charles A. Flanagan, senior vice department commander, United Spanish War Veterans, as chief marshal, and John S. Wilson, past commander, United Spanish War Veterans, as chief of staff.

The procession will be reviewed by Governor Hanning H. Cox, Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Palmer, Charles M. Curley, and others, at 44 High Street, and by the chief marshal and his staff at Common and Winthrop Streets.

Many veterans of the World War, will be in line. The American Legion, department of Massachusetts, has offered a prize of \$50 to the Post out of Boston which has the largest turnout for the parade, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars will take part in it.

The route of the parade will be as follows: Start at southeast corner of Monument Square east side, Monument Square north side, Bartlett Street, Green Street, Bunker Hill Street, Chelsea Street, City Square north side, City Square west side, Harvard Street, Washington Street, Union Street, Main Street, Mishawum Street, Rutherford Avenue, South Street, Gardner Street, Main Street, Bunker Hill Street, Elm Street, High Street, Monument Square south side, Monument Avenue, Warren Street, Winthrop Street to Adams Street at which point parade will be automatically dismissed.

NO CHARGE BY BROCKTON BANKS
BROCKTON, Mass., June 12.—No bank in the Brockton district is making a charge per month for checking accounts of less than \$300, the plan fostered by the Boston Clearing House. While they concede such a charge would be justifiable, they prefer not to impose it.

Wealth Draft Plank Insertion Wins Wide Commendation of Delegates

CALVIN COOLIDGE NOMINATED AS NATION'S NEXT PRESIDENT; VICE-PRESIDENCY UNSETTLED

(Continued from Page 1)

of a sponsor on the platform before the convention.

Tall, slender, clean-cut of profile, as red-headed as President Coolidge himself, Dr. Burton gets almost at once into touch with his audience, studying it and playing upon its emotions. A copy of his speech lies before him as I write—a copy which has led me to apprehend that the orator has fallen into the most dangerous trap that besets the pathway of the public speaker—the temptation to speak too long. But hardly has he gotten into his subject, when it becomes apparent that he is cutting his prepared speech to the bone. His eloquence makes the high lights burn fiercely, while he has the orator's trick of swiftly tightening tension with a lighter touch. His speech is rapid, his demeanor eager, and at points he shows a marked tendency to interrupt himself, even when they take the form of tumultuous applause. And it is perhaps a tribute to the discernment of the audience that the greatest outburst of enthusiasm followed so inclusive a public servant is not solely the desire to know what the people want, but the purpose to help the people to want what they ought to have.

A plank in the majority report which will arouse special interest among readers of The Christian Science Monitor is the literal approval of the Monitor's Peace Plan. It reads: "Universal Mobilization in War Time. We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense, not only its citizens, but also every resource which may be available. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity."

This is almost word for word the statement which the plan for "acting war" by taking out of war all possible profits to individuals and equalizing as nearly as may be the sacrifices entailed by war which the Monitor enunciated in an editorial on Nov. 15 last, and which has awakened nationwide interest and approval. While it now appears as part of the Republican declaration of principles, its acceptance has transcended the boundaries of political parties. Bills to give it effect were introduced in the last Congress by Senator Capper (R.), and by several members of the House of Representatives of each party. The Monitor printed some weeks ago forms of a ballot on which readers were invited to express their approval or disapproval of the plan. At the present moment there are in the Monitor office in the neighborhood of 150,000 of these ballots, and the tabulation of them so far as completed shows but a trifling number cast in opposition to the plan.

It has been interesting to observe that while the Bok plan, for which prizes aggregating \$100,000 were offered, was given the very widest organized publicity by the newspaper press of the United States, backed by an expensive system of propaganda, the Monitor plan, which was simply announced editorially and left to make its own way, has already found recognition in Congress. One of the other of the bills to give it effect would unquestionably have been reported out of committee save for the rush of the last hours of a fading session, and will beyond doubt form part of the legislative program of the next Congress. There is every reason to anticipate that the action of the Republicans yesterday will be imitated by the Democratic National Convention in New York.

We gather with due solemnity to complete the task of nominating a presidential ticket. The quadrennial row over what are to be the principles upon which the approval of the electorate shall be sought is over. The platform which is fondly hoped will be good to get in on has been arrived without more serious protest than the voice of Wisconsin, which for 12 years has been raised in plaintive and futile disapproval. If I were in the confidence of the Wisconsin malcontents I would adjure them not to be discouraged by their repeated failures to secure platform approval of their views. Recent political history supports the contention that pressure from without has always done more to accomplish actual legislation than have platform pledges. Mr. Norman Angell's writings acquired a certain vogue prior to the late war because of the plausibility with which he argued that not only was war unprofitable but that the nation winning was apt to profit less than the ones upon whom defeat settled. A certain parallel to this seeming paradox is to be observed in the opinion of politicians. The radicals such as the Wisconsin Republicans today, are beaten, hissed, driven into exile. After which the victors enact into law the very measures for which the outcasts were condemned. There sits a few rows back of me in the press seats, a reporter, Mr. William J. Bryan, the object of constant jest as the thrice-defeated Democratic candidate for the presidency. And yet, denied victory in his personal contests, Mr. Bryan has been merely enacted into law, but incorporated in the federal Constitution four basic moral and political reforms of which he was the pioneer champion. The right of the Congress to levy a graduated income tax, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, equal suffrage for both sexes, and national prohibition were one after another included in the Bryan platforms. Always he was beaten, but one after the other the reforms he urged were made part of the basic law of the Nation, by votes

of the credit for which is shared equally by both parties. And so many of the Wisconsin demands treated with such scant courtesy yesterday by this convention will infallibly appear in the Republican platforms of the future, and be enacted into law by the Republican or the Democratic Party—or perhaps by some new party that, in the words of Mr. Munsey, will retain the most desirable feature of both.

As I was writing the last words of the foregoing paragraph the crowd in the galleries and, too, many of the delegates were striving to hear down Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who had been allotted 10 minutes in which to defend the rejected Wisconsin platform—white of hair and beard, straight as a soldier, benignant and humorous of expression even in the face of a storm of cries "kick him out." With the aid of Chairman Mondell the convention was subdued and the insurgent soon had captured the attention of not the favor of the galleries. And scarcely had he begun his plea when he reiterated with reference to the Wisconsin demands which he had just written with regard to the policies of Bryan. Since 1908, he pointed

Where Convention Spotlight Plays

By a Staff Correspondent

Convention Hall, Cleveland, O., June 12. THE outburst of enthusiasm (carefully planned ahead) which was to carry the Republican platform to the people and prepare the way for the greater applause of today came off according to schedule last night soon after the permanent chairman had called attention to the fact that the world was listening, and the White House was hearing what was being said.

"Hip, hip, hurrah!" someone shrieked and men leaped to their feet all but the Wisconsin delegation. The other delegations faced that way and bellowed and cheered and shouted and clapped. The men from the Badger State sat stolidly in their seats. The galleries joined in the uproar and echoes came from the platform. Women stood on chairs and men on desks and tables and looked down into the little hollow where the Wisconsin delegates sat.

Frank B. Mondell, permanent chairman, and Charles B. Warren watched the movement from the platform. Philip Campbell of the rules committee kept an eye on its course. So did William M. Butler, Frank W. Stearns and C. Bascom Slemm from a distance. Ten minutes passed and the excitement was still on; 12 minutes and it was waning, and within 15 minutes Mr. Warren continued his laborious reading of the platform. He was not seriously interrupted again.

The resolutions committee sat up with its platform making until long after daybreak Wednesday morning, and was at it again after breakfast and a nap, finishing just in time to go to dinner and get to the auditorium. Before that, Mr. Warren, the chairman, had been hearing applications and representations.

On the second day of the convention Will Hays, formerly a great figure in the Republican sanhedrin, slipped quietly into town. He was in the elevator at one of the hotels when the delegates started to step in. "Going up?" he queried of the elevator girl. "No, down," she replied. "Come on, Charlie," called out Mr. Hays.

"I don't know about going down with you, Will," replied his friend. "You've got more chance of coming back with me than with some of the other fellows who have gone down," remarked Mr. Hays cheerfully. The National Republican headquarters will be at Chicago and the new officials and what is left of the old headquarters in Washington will be removed there as soon as it can be packed up after the convention closes, with a side line in New York. Mr. Coolidge will represent the party sufficiently in Washington, and the necessary publicity will be obtained at his conferences with the press twice a week.

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes was on the platform, not as the wife of the Republican Senator from New Hampshire, but as correspondent for a monthly magazine which publishes her "Letters of a Senator's Wife."

Resolutions committee hearings are not only inconsequential but they are conglomerate. Everyone with a hope or a grievance seeks to get it in the platform in the form of a special plank, and always the assertion is made that the speaker represents millions of persons. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, said yesterday that he had kept account and that up to that time more than 295,000,000

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out, Wisconsin has presented 31 planks, all of which were denounced as insurgent and socialist, to the accompaniment of demands that their authors be thrown out of the convention. Notwithstanding this, 28 of these demands have been enacted into law mainly by Republican votes. And he turned the laugh on the committee on resolutions by pointing out that more than one of the planks in this year's platform appeared four years ago in the Wisconsin platform and were rejected as socialist.

Concerning either the platform adopted by the convention or the Wisconsin draft overwhelmingly rejected it is not my purpose to go into detail now. But it is reasonable to ask readers to bear in mind that political history does not justify too much confidence in the success of issues applauded by the majority, nor too calm certainty that the reforms most violently rejected will not in time be accepted by those who for the moment most bitterly condemn them.

"Error of opinion may be tolerated," said Jefferson, "if reason be left free to combat it." The managers of this convention did wisely in permitting the presentation of the La Follette program. So much of it as is politically or economically erroneous will be permanently rejected if unable to withstand argument. And it may save embarrassment in future when some of the Wisconsin demands may come to be enacted into law that the record shall show that they were at least accorded a courteous hearing today.

people had been represented by speakers for planks. Among the many speakers was a Negro woman.

"What do you want?" she was asked. "I want justice and fair play for my people," she replied, and she made a lively appeal to the committee which was rather indifferent by that time to any one's wrongs or rights. However, they looked up at the Negro woman asserting herself with courage and assurance. Some smiled. Others were seriously attentive.

"I had an awful hard time getting elected a delegate and a harder time getting in," she explained afterward. This is said to be the first time a Negro woman had been heard by the resolutions committee at a national party convention.

AFRICAN COAST SURVEY IS MADE

600 New Animal Species Found and Immense Fishing Areas

DURBAN, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Marine investigations have been carried out by the South African Government, with the aid of survey ships working in conjunction with a marine biological laboratory near Cape Town over various parts of the coast, from Walvis Bay on the west, to the northern boundaries of Natal on the east.

These investigations have revealed the fact that the seas differ considerably around this coast in depth and nature of bottom. Some parts resemble large shallow fishing areas, such as are found in the Indian Sea, and abound in fish of economic value; other parts are totally different in character. Difference in temperature, salinity, and nitrogen content have also been noted as a result of these investigations, as well as current observations by the aid of drift bottles. The biological results have proved that the west coast is the most densely populated, while there is a much greater variety found on the east coast. Between 600 and 700 species in the various groups of animals have been proved to be new to science. The larger groups, so far examined show: Fishes 250, crustacea (shell) 196, mollusca 107, echinoderms 92, alcyonaria 37, sponges 26.

The main object of the investigations has been the development of the marine resources of South Africa and also the control and conservation of the fishing industry, with the result that several thousands of square miles of new fishing grounds have been discovered, adapted for trawling, and abounding in food-fish including sole, hitherto considered rarely in South Africa. A considerable export trade is being developed with overseas. Investigation into the habits and life history of fish has been the basis of adequate regulations for their conservation. For instance, in the case of the cape crawfish, of which some 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 are canned and exported annually, this important industry has been saved from a fate which has befallen the lobster industry in other countries.

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G. O. P. REGULARITY IS COOLIDGE SLOGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

a so-called Republican Congress to support Republican President in the execution of his major policies.

Stronger Than Congress. The President plainly considers he is stronger with the people today than Congress is. He is ready for a trial of strength on that score. He is prepared to show that if he had had organizational support on Capitol Hill, national needs would have been more speedily and more effectively met. He will not shrink from asking condemnation and annihilation of the La Follette and the Brookharts who made party achievement impossible. In effect Mr. Coolidge will invite Republican irregulars to cease masquerading in G. O. P. raiment and permit "real Republicans" to legislate and rule in the party's name.

The convention having decided upon a return to rugged fundamentals for the Republican Party, it became Dr. Burton's task to prove that the client and cautious Massachusetts statesman is ideally equipped to lead in that direction. Burton therefore divided his brief into three parts—"the man," "the human being," and "the American." There was a notable absence of politics in the nominator's delineation of Calvin Coolidge. There were references to his best known achievements in public life, but these were introduced merely to bolster the character argument.

"Plan in Defense." In a sense, the nominating speech was a plea in defense. Its purpose at

ESTHONIA UTILIZES POWER SOURCES

Capacity of Rivers Estimated at 170,000 Horsepower

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25.—Some 17,000 horsepower of the water power resources in Esthonia have been harnessed for mills, factories, saw mills, and electric lighting according to a consular bulletin of the Esthonian legation recently issued here. Work has also been started on a further development of the water power resources of the country. This development is the construction of a large hydroelectric station at Narva on the Narova River is under consideration by the Government. This station would be capable of developing 62,000 horsepower. Another project on the Narova River is the construction of a station which is intended to use these two installations as central stations for the distribution of power over the country.

The area covered by water, including that part of Lake Peipus belonging to Esthonia, is roughly 2050 square kilometers, or about 5 per cent of the total area of the country. This does not include the marsh land, which accounts for a further 15 per cent. The total length of the rivers is 14,000 kilometers and the average annual outflow from Esthonian territory may be put at about 150 cubic meters per second. At the town of Narva, where the largest hydroelectric station is to be built, the river Narova, which is here in two branches, passes over a fall with rapids and a total head of 20 meters can be obtained. Both development of the water power resources of the country for agriculture, industry, lighting, and transport at 100,000 kilowatt hours a year.

For the general surveying of the water-power resources of the country, the Government in 1921 inaugurated the Sisavete Bureau (Department of Inland Waters), which comes under the Ministry of communications. Its functions include the leveling of rivers, registering of water levels, discharge measurements, technical descriptions of rivers; and finally the investigation of possible means of utilizing the power, with due regard to the interests of agriculture and navigation.

Thirty water-gauging and 10 hydro-metric stations have now been established.

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many points was to clear up alleged misapprehensions of the Coolidge temperament. There was, for example, Dr. Burton's insistence that the President, besides "moral fiber," possesses "a sense of humor." Everybody knows the stress which Mr. Coolidge's critics, and often his friends, lay upon his unjovial exterior. Dr. Burton was at pains to demonstrate that Coolidge humor does not find its expression in "recounting incidents of ever increasing triteness." The country is notified that the President "is not given to hilarity," but that his humor is dry and delightful, and is usually expressed "as sentimentally as his more serious utterances."

It is probably the first time on record that a presidential nominating dwelt so emphatically on a candidate's sense of humor. But it is evidently desired to knock the props from beneath one of the popular indictments leveled at the serious-visaged President.

From start to finish of his speech, Dr. Burton underlined character with candor and courage as the mainstays of Calvin Coolidge's political life. From those premises, the nominator declared that the Nation might safely rely upon the President's possession of common sense and capacity. Dr. Burton ended his eulogy with an insistence upon Calvin Coolidge's "Americanism" and described it as saturated with "humanity" and "idealism." There was a distinct and transparent effort to convince the country that the President is ready to lead the United States into international paths, by the methods of conference and co-operation, provided these do not take America down the road which the League of Nations travels.

The convention is ending amid many external signs of fighting confidence. There was a battle and "punch" in the night session demonstration against the La Follette contingent. For a while it did not seem a far cry from enthusiasm to violence. The same sort of belligerent emotion filled the convention hall when Coolidge's name was placed in nomination. Amid their rejoicings over the party hero, the delegates never forgot to shake their fists in the direction of the La Follette cohorts. But while at Cleveland the Republicans could at will have trampled the Wisconsin insurgents into the mud, the convention passes into history frankly apprehensive of what the ideas of November may have in store.

Every responsible Republican leader knows that the La Follette independent candidacy is a menace which only the political unwise would brush aside as harmless.

CANADA WOULD TAX ILLICIT RUM PROFIT

WINDSOR, Ont., June 6 (Special Correspondence).—When the appeal of Cecil Smith against his assessment for income tax on illicit liquor profits was lost in exchequer court at Ottawa, a new source of revenue for the Dominion Government was opened up along the Windsor frontier, where income taxes of \$250,000 a year, it is estimated, might be imposed on illicit rum traffickers with the same propriety as upon the appellant. Counsel for Mr. Smith has advised the income tax department, however, that he has no funds with which to meet the tax of \$30,000 which the courts now say he must pay, and officials declare it would be useless to impose a tax on other traffickers, since they would probably be in a similar financial condition.

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WETS SEEK SMITH AS THEIR LEADER

Association Against Prohibition Amendment Opens Headquarters to Push Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12.—A bid from the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith by the Democratic convention was made in a statement published today by Charles S. Wood, Pennsylvania state director of the association. He said 90 per cent of the 500,000 members, who are supposed to be about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, would vote for the Governor if he were nominated.

The association has opened headquarters in the Cadillac Hotel with Mr. Wood and John T. Flood as directors. Both declared that the association was not yet pledged to work for any one, but was ready to work for Governor Smith or any other "liberal" candidate who stood on his platform. Mr. Flood said 10 per cent of the delegates to the Democratic convention were members of the association.

Governor Smith's views are identical with those of the Association," Mr. Wood said. Governor Smith's letter made public yesterday declaring his stand against the Volstead Act while asserting that he stood strongly for law and enforcement, was emphatically condemned in a statement by Orville S. Poland, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of New York. Mr. Poland said:

"He meticulously avoids all reference to his own votes cast for the benefit of the saloon as an institution; a statement to academic statements made by him as Governor, but which statements, in so far as they referred to the cause of law enforcement, were diametrically opposed to any course of action ever taken by the Governor."

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR ALBANIA

BRINDISI, Italy, June 12.—The American destroyer Edsall has arrived at this port but will leave later today for Avlona, Albania, where the destroyer Bulmer is already present. The American war craft have been sent to the Albanian coast as a measure of protection for Americans during the present turmoil in Albania.

U. S. DESTROYERS IN ANTWERP

BRUSSELS, June 12.—The American destroyers, Simpson and MacCormick arrived at Antwerp yesterday morning to remain until June 19. The captains of the two vessels were greeted by representatives of the military and the Government at Antwerp.

DAYTON, OHIO

The Fashion

17 SO. MAIN ST. LEADERS IN WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR

FURS

Remodeled Repaired Stored LEAKAS FURRIERS

Ludlow at Fourth, Commercial Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

KODAKS

Developing Printing Enlarging

DAYTON CAMERA SHOP

No. 1 Third St. Arcade, Dayton, O.

THE LOWE BROTHERS PAINT STORE CO.

Paints, Varnishes, Glass, Oils, Ladders, and Painters' Supplies 110-112 East Third Street, DAYTON, O.

Adler & Childs

Department Store 20-26 E. Third St., DAYTON, OHIO

SILK AND FIBER STOCKINGS

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SUITS

Specially designed and cut for youths in their teens—\$20 and more

Metropolitan

Ludlow at Fourth DAYTON, O.

CONVENIENCE

for you with our various locations. Third and Main 1719 W. Third Xenia and Killbuck 619 E. Fifth

CITY NATIONAL BANK

CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK DAYTON, OHIO

Home Store

DAYTON, OHIO

WOMEN'S PRESENCE RAISES STANDARDS IN PARTY GATHERING

(Continued from Page 1)

in his pocket, was bound to lack sparkle. The Republican Party is in the backwash of the Teapot Dome investigation. Republicanism as embodied here almost doubts itself. In his home state the mention of President Harding meets with faint applause.

Journalists and delegates may mourn over the aimlessness of the spectacle, but so far as the Republicans are concerned, judging by their manner here, it is the only Republican show that stands any chance of an extended engagement at the White House. If the Republicans had had one of their old-time jamborees concocted out of clashing candidates, minus Calvin Coolidge, it would have been good entertainment all right, but there would have been no need to go to the polls in November.

The Republican race gets a stumbling start here. But it is a start.

MARKET DULL FOR VICTORIA LUMBER

VICTORIA, B. C., June 1 (Special Correspondence).—While the British Columbia lumber industry has been hard hit by the present slump in the lumber market, lumbermen expect the situation to improve sufficiently during the next few months to warrant them in reopening many mills and camps now idle. Vancouver Island loggers and lumbermen plan an almost complete suspension of activities, pending improvement in the market. They believe by ceasing operations now they will help the market absorb its present surplus and hasten the day when new business will appear. The sudden slump in the lumber business followed the cessation of Japanese buying. Japan at present has surplus lumber on hand, and its financial position has reduced its ability to absorb lumber from this coast.

HARD STEEL BARS DECLINE

CHICAGO, June 12.—Hard steel bars are quoted at 2 1/2 cents in 20 cents 100 pounds, a decline of 1/4 cent.

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BUSY BERKSHIRE SEASON FORECAST

Bigger Business Despite Backward Spring Gives Promise of Large Influx of Tourists

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special)—Hotel proprietors and innkeepers throughout the Berkshire Hills are not depressed over the backward season because of the fact that they have done more than the usual volume of business thus far. Many report that this summer promises to be better than last, judged on the basis of business already done and bookings and inquiries with relation to the rest of the season.

Berkshire resorts minister to a class that is not seriously affected by the industrial depression manifest of late. But even in this regard this city is at an advantage in having a large electrical industry that has been running at nearly normal conditions and is even now erecting additional buildings. No fewer than six large conventions are on the program here for this season, which means much to hotels and merchants. Landlords are prepared to serve a record number of tourists, and some of them are adding substantially to their scope of accommodations.

Hills Looking Their Best

The hills are looking their best now, and the exquisite charm and variations of the Berkshire scenery were never more seductive. Development of improved trunk-line highways running east and west has enabled tourists as never before to enjoy the beauties of the region and contrast the open, spacious views of the central and southern Berkshires with the closely grouped eminences, narrow valleys and winding streams and highways of the eastern side of the ridge.

Extensive highway improvements have been instituted this season which, while temporarily inconveniencing tourists to some extent, assure greater comfort and enjoyment for the future. The Jacob's Ladder route from Pittsfield to Springfield will not suffer serious interference, and the new Berkshire Trail, which leads down from Pittsfield to Northampton, will be entirely free from building operations.

Between Pittsfield and Lenox 2 1/2 miles of concrete highway is being laid and the roadway is being widened. This work is to be extended to East Lee another season, it is expected. Further south, in Sheffield, three miles of concrete are in building. Down the Farmington River valley from Otis, eight miles of improved state highway is being built, opening up a charming region that is new to the tourist.

This work will eventually be carried down to the Connecticut state line, and joined to similar work done by the Connecticut authorities, on the route from Winsted. In the town of Hinsdale, on the Bonnyrigg route to Westfield and Springfield, two miles of highway are projected for early completion.

Route is Shortened

The building of an improved road between East Otis and Blandford, by way of Blair Pond, begun last season, is to be continued this summer, realizing a long cherished project for better communication between popular resorts and shortening the route by three miles.

On the route from Pittsfield to Albany, where three miles of improved road was built last year, the same distance will be built this year in West Lebanon, N. Y., developing an important route to the Hudson. From Stockbridge toward West Stockbridge a three-mile stretch of macadam will be commenced shortly, thus also continuing work previously done.

Between Williamstown and Troy, N. Y., three miles of new road are being laid this season on the Massachusetts side of the boundary, and five miles are projected on the New York side, constituting a continuation of the Mohawk Trail route into Troy. There are other improvements under way or scheduled for early inception, but these are the most notable from the tourist's viewpoint, and several of them are important in the effect they will exert in creating new and better approaches into this famous region.

CENTURY-OLD CHURCHES SOLD

Two Go Under Hammer With 42 Other Buildings

SCITUATE, R. I., June 12 (Special)—Two century-old churches, standing within flower scope of the new Providence water supply project, have been sold with 42 other buildings for an aggregate of \$212,550. These are the Battey Meeting House at South Scituate and the Christian Church at Rockland. The property had previously been bought by the Water Supply Board, which specified on selling them that the buildings must be moved at once.

Battey Meeting House was built in 1741 by the Six Principal Baptists, who were led by Elder Wilbur Knight. Regular services were discontinued several years ago. The Christian Church, six months ago, united with a church of the same denomination a few miles away.

Within a few days the water supply board will let the contract for a new dam on the Pawtuxet River, expected to cost \$50,000 and to be used by canoe clubs in the towns of Cranston and Warwick.

When the water supply bill was passed in the Legislature canoeists objected to the project on the ground that the diverting of waters would deprive them of a place to paddle. They yielded influence enough in the Legislature to require the insertion of a clause providing that the City of Providence must build a new dam for them.

ADIRONDACK POWER MEETING
A special meeting of the stockholders of Adirondack Power & Light Corporation will be held in Schenectady June 20 at 10 o'clock to vote on increase in 7 per cent preferred stock issue from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and on the question of authorizing the sale of \$5,000,000 6 per cent five-year debentures convertible par for par into the 7 per cent preferred. Bonds have already been sold subject to approval of stockholders.

CONDITION OF ROADS TO NEW LONDON TOLD BY STATE OFFICIALS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12—Anticipating that 10,000 automobiles will traverse the various highways through the state to and from New London on June 20, the day of the Yale-Harvard regatta, the State Highway Department is preparing to disseminate information to drivers as the condition of roads and necessary detours.

The Boston post road from New York through Bridgeport and New Haven to New London is in process of heavy reconstruction, the department says in a preliminary announcement.

Motorists will be advised soon of a number of necessary detours along this route. In addition special details of state police will be stationed along this and other highway routes to direct traffic on race day.

The former toll bridges at Saybrook and New London are now free. Bridge tenders, however, have been directed to obtain count of cars crossing these bridges in order to obtain information which may be useful in future regulation of traffic.

INCOME OF GRAND LODGE IS DOUBLED

Massachusetts Masons Will Contribute Two Dollars a Year to Treasury

By an amendment to the Grand Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, adopted at the quarterly meeting yesterday in Masonic Temple every Mason in the jurisdiction will be assessed \$2 a year in addition to his own lodge dues, for the exclusive use of the Grand Lodge.

It is estimated that the total amount thus contributed will be about \$200,000, which is twice as much as the grand body now has to spend in its administrative, benevolent and educational activities.

A portion of this, probably about \$50,000, will be devoted to the fiscal administrative functioning of the craft, costs of which have increased notably in the past few years. The remainder will be devoted to setting up and maintaining the machinery for the dispensation of benevolence on a greater scale than ever before and to the extension of Masonic educational work.

Big Majority in Favor

The adoption of the new amendment was by an overwhelming vote, 301 of the individual lodges represented being in favor and 14 against. Grand lodges in nearly all states assess each Mason belonging to their jurisdiction some specific sum annually, for support of the Grand Lodge and to provide for the charitable work undertaken by those bodies. Until now, Massachusetts had not had any direct assessment, but has derived revenue from the lodges and from a small portion of the annual dues of each member to its lodge.

Under the new amendment, which takes effect next year, the individual lodges will no longer have to contribute to the Grand Lodge but will have to collect \$2 per grand from each one of its members and turn it over to the Grand Lodge.

Scope of Activity Broadens

It is the general opinion among members of the craft that the Massachusetts Grand Lodge has been compelled to operate too economically. With the doubling of its resources, it can function more efficiently on a basis commensurate with the dignity of the organization. It can devote adequate amounts to assist worthy brethren, extend and develop the Masonic Home at Charlton, more properly maintain its library and preserve its records, and pursue a definite program of educational work among the craft, which will include, not only the doctrines of Masonry, but the fundamentals of governmental institutions and good citizenship as well. A welfare and employment service will also be maintained.

Perhaps one of the most striking changes in the financing method is that it makes the administration of aid more impersonal than formerly, when sums were raised for definite purposes and for definite members of the fraternity. The new plan is after the fashion of the community chest and the arguments in support of it are essentially the same.

Louisburg Square House as It Might Have Been 100 Years Ago



Upper Row: Abbie Farwell Brown, Irene C. Hunter Hines. Lower Row: Edith F. Moulton, Emma Taft Knight.

Boston's Old Days to Be Relived in the Coming Beacon Hill Fete

Women's Municipal League to Revive Memories of Lafayette, D'Esaing and Other Celebrities

The Women's Municipal League will bring back to Boston on Monday, June 16, the days when Lafayette and Admiral D'Esaing and M. Gerard, the French Ambassador, came to visit John Hancock. Even as, in 1784, "Lafayette was regaled with the spectacle of democracy at work," so will Boston and its visitors, here from many parts of the country for Harvard Commencement and other June festivities, have opportunity to see something of "democracy at work."

For perhaps no event could be devised which could more accurately epitomize the aim of the league, which is "To make the Big House which belongs to us all—the City—a happy home for the people through the work of men and women helping each other."

Beacon Hill enjoys a place curiously of its own in historic interest and atmosphere. The narrowness of its streets, the fact that as early as 1788 the preservation of Beacon Hill, because of its oddity and charm, became a matter for serious consideration, the flavor of antiquity it has retained against almost all the encroachments of modernity on all sides have made it a point to be visited equally with the great historic shrines of the country. Even the English, surfeited as they have reason to be with flavors of a

much greater antiquity, have come particularly to Beacon Hill. One of them has written, "Beacon Hill has an irresistible attraction."

And then Beacon Street, looking out, as it does, on a green common where Boston has the courage to saunter; and not go rushing with firm-set jaw up from the turmoil of Tremont Street, or down into it; intent on nothing but getting somewhere, and quite oblivious of the way it gets there. . . . And the narrow streets! The scarcely more than lanes, which at noontime are choked with good-natured strollers, who have the right of way and cause no end of inconvenience to the poor motorist who is struggling to understand the gyrations of the agile marionettes of the law; and the shopping streets, whose sidewalks are not wide enough to hold their travelers, might have been transported straight across from that part of London known as the City; the old, old part, paved with cobble stones, which used to echo with the click-clack of hoofs prancing before some ornate, lumbering post-chaise. . . .

America has been lagging in adopting those fascinating pastimes, the street fiestas of Spain and Italy. A charitable organization in New York timidly undertook one in earnest two or three years ago which turned out

an enormous success, and Boston, deplorably, has now followed an example not without its conspicuous advantages for the coffers of the interested organizations. There is something about a street fête that flags the spirit of co-operation with the most imperative success.

Louisburg Square, with its gentle, measured air of colonial days, will lend itself on Monday to the brilliance of a street bazaar, a bookshop, a flower shop, all manner of shops, with gingerbread boys and balloon men to wander in and out with their fascinating wares. A town crier will add his notes. The famous old houses of the Hill—the Sears, the Barrett Andrews, the Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the Lyman houses—will be opened and their memories restored to modern view with the appearance of re-created characters from the leaves of Boston's history clad in the flowing silks and satins and laces of their time. There will be music, too. Perhaps the Cobler of Willow Street, who always cheerfully undertakes both burden and share in neighborhood affairs of the day, will play his fagot as he does at the New Year. Beacon Hill will keep "open house" so that people may come to know what is behind the ivory doors and the violet window panes and the windows shadowed with fine lace and linen. Members of the Boston Audubon Club will be at the bookshop to autograph and to sell—which Miss Lowell will read from her poems in the courtyard of the Wadsworth house at 45 Beacon Street, at 4:15 on Monday, and will autograph her books later at the bookshop, together with other authors, including Miss Abbie Farwell Allerton, a descendant of Governor Allerton; Miss Alice Brown and others. It is said that Mayor Curley and other city officials will be conveyed to the Hill during the afternoon in the famous old Sears coach drawn by prancing horses and with outriders to lend their last touch of enchantment. At Mrs. Barrett Andrews' house in lower Chestnut Street, overlooking the shining river, an old-fashioned supper will be served Monday evening. Arrangements have been made by the ticket committee that will admit visitors to many attractions at, perhaps, not "bargain," but shall we say "club," prices. For in the zeal of securing funds whereby the work of the Women's Municipal League may prosper and continue the admirable service it has rendered the community, the glamour of real hospitality is not to be lost. Beacon Hill will be at home. It invites the world to come and visit it.

ONE EAGLE'S NEST FOUND

PORTLAND, Me., June 12 (Special)—Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Museum of Natural History, has returned from a trip to Georgetown, Arrowsic and Beth hunting for eagle's nests. The few remaining eagles in this vicinity nest in that section, and it is Mr. Norton's custom to make a spring trip to take photographs and to study the habits of the eagles. This year he found but a single nest where last year there were two, and only one young eagle in the nest. He was fortunate in getting some excellent pictures, however.

JOURNALISM PRIZES AWARDED

HANOVER, N. H., June 12—Edward J. Duffy of Washington, D. C., has been awarded the Johnson journalism prize of \$15 for the best news story of the year written by a sophomore for the Dartmouth, daily paper of Dartmouth College. It was announced today. Victor G. F. Reynolds of Crestwood, N. Y., won the similar freshman award, while Charles P. Banter Jr. of Painesville, O., and George D. Ritchie of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., divided honors for second place. The annual awards are the gift of the Rev. John E. Johnson '66.

CUSTOMS AGENTS CAPTURE \$180,000 CARGO OF ALCOHOL

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 12—Making the biggest liquor seizure here since prohibition, either by land or water, New York customs agents aboard the marine patrol boat Liberty, captured alcohol valued at \$180,000, together with the tow boat Lorraine Rita and her crew of 14, early this morning, a mile and a half off Fishers Island.

The Lorraine Rita was steaming toward New York at the rate of about 14 knots when she was sighted and subsequently captured by the customs men, who boarded her and brought her into New London harbor for anchorage this morning. The New York customs agents came here several weeks ago to bottle up the flow of liquor from Rum Row, between Block Island and Montauk Point.

NORMAL ART GIVES ITS FIRST DEGREES

Commencement and Alumni Reception Close Golden Anniversary—58 Are Graduated

Conferring of degrees, for the first time in its history, on 58 students and five former students, the graduation of 58 students this morning and an alumni reception this afternoon closed the 50th anniversary celebration of the Massachusetts Normal Art School today. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Royal Bailey Farnum, director of art in Massachusetts and principal of the school, conferred the degrees and presented the diplomas.

A challenge, a challenge to be pioneers of truth, to know the truth, and to disclose heretofore unknown truths and laws of truth, already was made to the graduates by the generation of which they were a part, Dr. Smith said. It was a splendid thing, that challenge, and a splendid transition day was dawning in the east, a better day than any that had been before so rich in art, which had chosen to follow and were about to enter upon as a career, he said.

"All were to be teachers, whether they became teachers of technical subjects or not, for the true artist was always a teacher. Unless he had a broad and high view of art he could not teach well. He called upon the graduates to be pioneers of truth. All progress had been made because some one had discovered something unknown before and was willing to stand apart in defense of it that all might come to know it."

All experiences held within them the power of growth and development for the individual, he said. Pointing to the power of art along a given line, he said that Massachusetts, though a poor State in natural resources, had become, through the application of art, one of the richest and most progressive in the Nation.

Mr. Farnum spoke briefly on the ideals of the school, artistic, ethical and educational, and of the importance of upholding them through the after life of the pupils. Degrees, honors, and awards follow:

Doctor of Science in Education to former graduates:

Helen E. Cleaves, Ruth Kingman, Grace A. Reed, Margaret D. Stone and Frances J. Stratton.

Bachelor of science in education to class of 1924 in teacher-training department:

Annab Appleton, Jean Baird, Eleanor Radwell, Louise Bray, Greta Clark, Mary Crowley, Helen Donahue, Marion Dunham, Helen Garand, Cecelia Goetz, Cecelia Hawley, Cornelia J. Hoff, Agatha Keltie, Mollie Marberblatt, Helen May, Helen Mitchell, Lillian Sunden and Bertha Wilde.

Other diplomas:

Teacher Training Department: Grace Bliss, Lyman Bowker, Dora Hayward, Ivy Rundquist, Louise Spier, Marion Swanson, Jane Tubridy, Helen Varnum.

Design Department: Rose Ferry, Pauline Goodrich, Marcia Hosford, Harold F. Lindergreen, Jean London, Dorothy Slader, Helen Smith, Evelyn L. Svedeman, Frances Tatro.

Drawing and Painting Department: Samuel Armour, F. Walter Bennett, Helen Buckmaster, Warren Buckley, Lionel Bush, Adin Davis, Aldo Della Chiesa, Doris Dennen, Richard Ellinger, Loyal Faunce, Helen Hicks, Arthur Liddell, Gertrude Mitchell, Benjamin Olafson, Clara Root, Helen Ryan, Madeline Sanderson, Irma Selloy.

Medals of honor were awarded for the first time this year as a part of the anniversary celebration as follows:

Richard Ellinger and Warren L. Buckley of the drawing and painting department; Harold F. Lindergreen, design department, and Cornelia J. Hoff and Alice M. Oliff in teacher training.

The medals were designed by Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, and Raymond Porter, head of the modeling department of the school.

Certificates were given as follows:

Lutie Sears and Odessa Long of the teacher training department; Thelma Hyland, George E. McLeelan, and Virginia Thomas of the design department; Charles Betts, Raymond Ellinger, and Fred Gleason of the drawing and painting department.

Those receiving honorable mention were:

F. Walter Bennett, Joseph F. Heffernan, Evelyn L. Svedeman, Leon Fowler, Helen Varnum and Priscilla Riley. Mention was made of Henry Wilson, Warren F. Sawyer, Helen H. Smith, Marcia L. Hosford, Francisca J. Horn, William Riseborough, Juliette Paquette, George Young, Frederick O'Hare, Marion A. Atkins, Jean Baird, Mary Monica Crowley, Catharine Jackson, Paul Vancini and Donato Coletti.

NORWALK IRON WORKS
BRIDGEPORT, Mass., June 12—Property of Norwalk Iron Works Company of Norwalk was disposed of to bondholders of the concern, who recently obtained a federal court order for reopening of the plant. A bid of \$355,000 was the only one made.

GOVERNOR BROWN FOR PRESIDENCY

New Hampshire Democrats to Place His Name in Nomination at Convention

CONCORD, N. H., June 12 (Special)—As was indicated two weeks ago in The Christian Science Monitor, New Hampshire Democrats voted last night to support Gov. Fred H. Brown for the Presidential nomination at the New York convention. The decision of the delegation was unanimous, refuting claims from Smith headquarters that the Granite State would vote for Governor Smith. Governor Brown was notified of the action today and expressed appreciation of the compliment.

Last night after the delegation voted, 500 Democrats at a Jackson Dinner greeted the Governor with great enthusiasm when he entered Phenix Hall. His name will be presented at New York by Raymond B. Stevens, who was vice-president of the United States of the delegation during the war and is now Democratic leader in the New Hampshire Legislature.

The expected fight against the reelection of National Committeeman Robert C. Murchie was ironed out at a conference before the meeting of the delegation and Mr. Murchie was placed in nomination by Robert E. Gould of Newport, who had been leading the fight against him.

The only contest was for the place on the resolutions committee in which Raymond B. Stevens won from Maj. James F. Brennan of Peterboro.

Robert F. Jackson, state committee chairman, was elected chairman of the delegation; Dr. Anna B. Parker of Gilmanton, vice chairman, and F. Clyde Keefe of Dover, secretary. Robert E. Gould was named to the committee to notify the presidential candidate of his nomination, and Lewis S. Wilkinson of Lacombe to the committee to notify the vice-presidential candidate, and Ovide Coulombe of Berlin to the committee of permanent organization. Mrs. Dorothy Branch Jackson was unanimously re-elected national committeewoman.

Homor Cummings of Connecticut was the principal speaker at the banquet, the others including Governor Brown, William N. Rogers, Representative in Congress, and William H. Barry of Nashua.

TECH CORPORATION MEMBERS NAMED

Six New Trustees Are Elected by the Alumni

Six new members, including three life members, have been elected to the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Redfield Proctor '02, Governor of the State of Vermont and vice-president of the Vermont Marble Company, was one of the trustees elected for a five-year term. The other term members are Morris Knowles '31, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and George L. Gilmore '30 of K. M. Gilmore & Co., Lexington, Mass. Mr. Gilmore has been active in the textile industry since his graduation and is the retiring president of the M. I. T. Alumni Association. The new term members succeed Henry A. Morris, J. Franklin McElwain, and Merton L. Emerson.

William H. Bovey '34 of Minneapolis, general superintendent of the Washburn-Crosby mills; William R. Kales '32, vice-president of the Whitehead & Kales Structural Steel Work Company of Detroit, Mich., and Joseph W. Powell have been elected trustees for life. Mr. Powell is the only one of the new trustees who is not a Tech man. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1897 and from the University of Glasgow in 1900. He was head of the Bethlehem Steel Pennsylvania plant during the war and is now an engineer-banker in Boston.

The Technology corporation consists of 30 life members and 15 term members, three of whom are elected for five years each June. At present there is one vacancy among the life memberships.

NATIONAL RUBBER UNITS ARE CLOSING

BRISTOL, R. I., June 12 (Special)—Only the most optimistic of Bristol people dare to predict what may happen with the closing of plants here of the National India Rubber Company. Units are being closed, as the work which they are dependent on to do is the production of products is completed. By July 28 the entire manufactory will have been closed. Announcement has been made in curtailing because of market conditions is necessary until September and the resumption of running will be at a reduced scale of wages.

Bristol, the pioneer American seat toward the most absorbing study for sociologists in the east. With the growth of the National India Rubber Company and its importation of labor from southern Europe, the town passed from the most pronounced American community to what seemed a hopeless task to Americanization workers—the town showing one of the largest percentages of illiteracy in the United States.

SECRETARY DAY TO LEAVE

Lester Day, who has completed two years of training as a fellowship secretary at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, is to leave the Boston association shortly to become executive secretary of the boy's branch of the Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco. Mr. Day is one of the young men trained for Y. M. C. A. work at the Boston Y. M. C. A., and through this training has been offered and accepted a responsible position. Robert W. Butler, who graduates from Wesleyan this year, is to come to the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. in September as a fellowship secretary.

INSTRUCTORS TO LEAVE

MIDDLETON, Conn., June 12 (Special)—Dr. William C. Woods, associate professor of biology, and Robert S. Taft, instructor in English, have resigned from the faculty of Wesleyan University. Dr. Woods will join the faculty of Kent School next year, while Mr. Taft intends leaving the teaching profession for business. Both were graduates of Wesleyan in the class of 1913.

Beacon Hill Ladies a Century Ago Called This an Elegant Equipage



Doris Gummings Alighting From One of Boston's Ancient Vehicles

"As Self-Respecting Individuals We Can Trust This Man"—Says Burton

DR. BURTON PLACES NAME OF COOLIDGE BEFORE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

ries, its flavor or its color. We say a man is conservative, a liberal or a radical and we run the term, carelessly or opprobrium depending entirely upon our own point of view. Now this man's Americanism comes to lofty expression in what some have called and others have criticized as his "conservatism." Let us examine the actual facts.

He reverences our past. He knows that that past has produced for us much truth and wisdom. Therefore, he believes in history and a thorough knowledge of that past. After that, it is important to keep our foundations clearly in mind. Moreover, to him this is by no means a negative but a positive appeal to our common problems for "to preserve also is to build, and to save is to construct. No people can look forward who do not look backward. The strongest guarantee of the future is the past." Here is simply recognition of the unity of history. To him a thing is not true just because it is old. It is true because it accords with the standards of reason and experience. Some things stay put. "The great principles of life do not change, they are permanent and well known. It does not confuse truth with time, although some of his critics do. When we call him a conservative we must distinguish clearly between our types. He represents "that conservatism which is the strength of all civilization."

He uses the past for the future. He is no mere worshiper of the past as the past. It has meaning chiefly as a guide for the future. He recognizes clearly the evils of the past, that no civilization is good unless it is becoming better, and that it is the very nature of goodness to grow. So "the society which is satisfied with the past" is a society that is not coming. He is concerned chiefly about our tendencies. Therefore, he says, we review the past, not in order that we may return to it, but that we may find in what direction, straight and clear, it points in the future. His is a sane forward-looking conservatism. He does not concede that the present clamor for change proves that our national ideals are false or that our governmental organization is weak. Changes must come. Every sane person recognizes that. We must admit that there is discontent in the midst of prosperity, and we cannot deny that many evils persist in our social order. To leap from these facts to the conclusion that our national ideals must be defective and we must curiously illogical. The real question concerns the causes of our discontent and the sources of our evil. Immediate destruction of existing institutions because human frailties continue to exist and human nature is not speedily reformed is scarcely to be called wise leadership. To destroy is easy, but to achieve freedom is hard.

"He is No Dreamer"

He knows that progress will require hard, unrelenting toil. To him a better future is not a dream, it is a struggle and presents a constant challenge. He is no day dreamer for he knows the stern realities of a work-a-day world. We cannot legislate a kind into a state of perfection. "The development of society," he insists, "is a gradual accomplishment. Culture is the product of a continuing effort." In the fullest sense of the term his conservatism is remarkably progressive. It grapples with facts; it uses the past to guide the future; it welcomes changes for the better; it rejoices in the blessings we now enjoy; it enters militantly into the struggle for sound progress. This man is an American.

The question of law observance in our country today simply cannot be ignored. The problem has many ramifications. It illustrates how many people fail to understand the real genius of our institutions. If democracy means anything, it requires "obedience to the rule of the people." Our liberties have been purchased at great sacrifice, but it is amazing how cheaply some would barter them away. With sharp incisiveness this man writes: "The sole guarantee of liberty is obedience to law under the forms of ordered government. How few seem to understand this or, if they do, are willing to live by it. It goes without saying that 'the authority of the law is questioned in the day of anarchy too much. The binding obligation of obedience against personal desire is denied in many quarters.'"

Upon this issue there is no mistaking where he stands. Law observance is a necessity for perpetuation of American institutions.

An Out and Out Nationalist

His fervent love of America has made him an out and out Nationalist. He cannot look with composure upon any plan or proposal which would limit directly or by inference the independence of America. No one need doubt where he stands. His devotion to his country will never permit him to fall in protecting American rights. Without any hesitation he asserts, "It is the record of history that nations follow their interests. We shall follow ours." That is clear cut and unequivocal. In discussing the Paris Conference he has said, "Everyone knows that the American soul longed to establish a condition which held the promise of a permanent peace, but its ideal was for a peace not imposed by the major forces of the world from without but maintained by the moral power of the world from within."

Without narrowness, with deep devotion to American ideals, he knows that the Kingdom of God is within us and that peace cannot be taken by violence. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the Washington Conference, its methods and results, because it in no way contradicted American principles. No nation was to "suffer any diminution of independence." That conference was of the highest expression of a great hope. "It proposes something that America can do at home. It surrenders no right, it imposes no burden, it promises relief

at home and a better understanding abroad." He stands for America first because America can then serve all mankind. We are an independent people. With real fervor he has exclaimed, "We have a great desire to be supremely American."

Here, then, is this man who is a fellow American. He believes firmly in intelligence; he is the apostle of sound progress for all the people; he demands that democracy shall respect its own laws; and, above all, he stands for the undiminished, untrammeled independence and sovereignty of the United States of America. Heart and soul, he is an American.

His Love of Home

In these days when some think there is accumulating evidence that the home is a vanishing institution, that monogamy is an outworn social form, and that our moral standards are changing rapidly and radically, it is refreshing to come upon this man with his sanity and confidence. In his speech of acceptance of the nomination for the Vice-Presidency he uttered these sound conclusions: "The destiny, the greatness of America lies around the hearthstone. If thrift and industry are taught there, and the example of self-sacrifice of appears, if honor abide there, and high ideals, if there the building of fortune be subordinate to the building of character, America will live in security, rejoicing in an abundant prosperity and good government at home, and in peace, respect and confidence abroad. If these virtues be absent there is no power that can supply these blessings. Look well, then, to the hearthstone, therein all hope for America lies."

I ask you in sober, serious moments can you doubt the soundness of this man's thought or question his real appreciation of women's place in America. Herein we find conclusive evidence that he is a human being and we find it in forms both practical and ideal. No one can fail to be gripped by his depth of human understanding.

A second deduction from his fundamental confidence in the people makes clear with equal cogency that the integrity of the Nation is a supreme consideration, that sectionalism and class distinctions are intolerable in a true America, that groups must cooperate, rather than engage in bitter conflict and particularly that Capital and Labor must for the sake of both and the public welfare pool their interests and work together.

Co-operation His Ideal

On the side of logic and theory his position is equally clear and his attitude through a long period of years has won for him the entire confidence of both Capital and Labor. He believes firmly in the value and right to organize. His own words are significant: "It is well also that the people have the power to organize for their protection and advancement. Here, too, there may be serious errors, but here, too, such errors have been matched by the errors of those who have refused the responsibility of management. Offenses of the inconvenience and loss fall on the innocent. This is all a part of the price of freedom." His ideal, however, is to operate, not enmesh, a ruler and a subject. His confidence in man, therefore, is no campaign cry. It is a living faith in his heart. In his characteristically elemental fashion he lays down a principle which conveys in another form one of the great truths enunciated by the Great Teacher. He asks us to remember "that the people are not treated for the benefit of industry, but industry is treated for the benefit of the people." There is something unanswerable about this position. Its finality will be conceded by every human being. His plea is for fairness from both sides.

The most pressing requirement of the present day," he says, "is that we should learn this lesson and be content with a fair share, whether it be the returns from our invested capital or the rewards of toil." In his years of service at the State House in Boston, railway presidents and representatives of organized labor learned to trust him and his sense of fairness. Both sides stated that they were willing to leave the decision to him without even presenting their own arguments. They knew he would get the facts and would be fair. This is high tribute not only to his statesmanship but to his sense of intrinsic values.

We have seen that this man is supremely American, that he can tolerate no limitations of a sound nationalism. Some have therefore concluded that he neglects the cogent implications of the argument we have been following. Moreover, they have arrived at this position by misunderstanding his expressed views regarding a world organization and have failed to give proper and deserved emphasis to his clearly and emphatically expressed policy. If he is the great human being whom we have said he is, if his confidence in the people is based on the deep spiritual interpretation of human values which we have set forth, then the argument must of necessity culminate in establishing that he has a clearly defined world view. Of this there is abundant evidence.

No Impractical Idealist

We may well begin with the great question of war. It is the problem of civilization today. Any man who believes what he evidently does must be opposed to war as such. So we hear him exclaiming, "We want no more war. You men and women who have seen it or have been engaged in it want war least of all. We want peace with justice and with honor." But he is not an impractical idealist. He knows history and he loves America, its institutions, its ideals and its people. So he advocates adequate mili-

He Nominated Calvin Coolidge



Underwood & Underwood

DR. MARION LEROY BURTON
He Told the Convention of the "Cautious, Christian Character" of the President

tary preparedness by sea and land. He recognized that the Great War was a bitter conflict between despotism and democracy, between irreconcilable theories of government and civilization. With his whole being therefore he was on the side of American ideals and human welfare.

Alluding to General Pershing's visit to the tomb of Lafayette, he has shown what he regards as America's consistent and historic world policy. Let them who have failed to sense his deep understanding of the obligation to mankind ponder these words: "Whenever any power has sought to substitute the rule of force for the rule of conscience in the affairs of mankind, the soul of America has stood beside the champion of freedom proclaiming, 'We are here.' His attitude to war, then, is just what discriminating citizens with a world view can support and advocate. When America's fundamental ideals are at stake anywhere America must be there."

Does he recognize our duty to mankind and our obligations of world leadership? It seems strange that such an issue should be raised. Some citizens of our land have been suffering from obsessions, they have developed political, if not moral, blind spots and have assumed that their solution of world problems is the solution. Straight, clear thinking, however, in the long run cannot be based on such a narrow view. Some situations must be met practically. A gain in world relationships is a gain and should be welcomed as such.

In dealing with this world problem we must let the President speak for himself. We shall therefore quote him extensively for the precise purpose of bringing together in one place his profoundly significant utterances upon this phase of his policies. I think the cumulative effect will be impressive, even to those who are not familiar with each allusion. On Jan. 11, 1922, speaking on the anniversary of the birthday of Alexander Hamilton, before the Hamilton Club of Chicago, he recognized in these unmistakable words our duty of world leadership: "We are advancing toward a new leadership among the people of the earth, which must be promoted not by our power to take but by our power to bestow. That same moral grandeur which has been the national ideal in our domestic relations is being made the ideal of our foreign relations." That is straight American idealism with a clear purpose to serve all mankind not by selfish grasping, but by generous bestowal.

On Washington's Birthday in 1922, speaking at Baltimore, he made this pungent remark: "We do not deny our duty to continue the making of sacrifices for the welfare of the world." Because men differ as to methods of accomplishing a purpose, it does not follow that the purpose does not exist, particularly when it is

Palmer. This result can be secured as men come to know and understand one another in friendly conference.

His World Court Stand

Even more significantly he boldly supports the proposal for a World Court. He would adjust and minimize the disagreements between nations not by the use of military power, or even by the threats and displays of great naval and military strength, but by the methods of reason and justice. Surely no one intelligently can imagine that he would ever sacrifice American independence and sovereignty. He does yearn to co-operate with other nations in correcting misunderstandings and eliminating the differences whose cumulative effect often prove war. So on May 20, 1924, he reiterated his personal position with great candor when he said: "More than a year ago President Harding proposed that the Senate should authorize our adherence to the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice with certain conditions. His suggestion has already had my approval. On that I stand."

Here is a practical idealist with an American world view which is clear, unshakable and challenging. It is now time that his position be more clearly comprehended in its spiritual depth and practical effectiveness. He knows America must play a part in world affairs. He insists upon doing it in an American way.

As self-respecting individuals, we can trust this man. As lovers of America we can follow one who is supremely American, as citizens we can accept his guidance into new and larger world leadership because he is at heart a human being. To the national convention of the greatest party in American history, I have the distinction to present to you a man who has succeeded himself as President of the United States of America—the virile man—the staunch American—the real human being—Calvin Coolidge.

BULGARIA WANTS 1 DAY'S REST IN 7

SOFTLY. May 30 (Special Correspondence)—An increased observance of one day of rest out of seven, in accordance with the order issued by the Minister of the Interior shortly after the Zankoff Cabinet came into office, is perceptible all over Bulgaria. Sofia, in contrast with the conditions that prevailed during the Stamboulsky régime, is now conspicuous for its Sabbath observance.

"It will take time to make Bulgaria a Sabbath-observant country," said the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Russel, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but we are making marked progress. There are occupations, of course, where seven days' work in the week is a necessity, and as such has to be permitted. In such cases, however, we demand and succeed in effecting such an arrangement of working schedules that each worker has a day of rest one day of the week."

The non-Christian religions, like the Jewish and the Muhammadan, are showing a disposition to suspend business on Sunday. Jews of the old school, as a rule, observe the Sabbath conscientiously. In the same way Muhammadans observe Friday as their day of prayer.

But both Jews and Muhammadans comply, at least outwardly, with the desire of their Christian fellow citizens to suspend industry on Sunday. In cases where this is not done the business transacted is, in most cases, "back-door" trade.

The greatest difficulty is enforcing Mr. Russel's order is met with in the country districts, where spring and other seasonal labor sometimes causes a neglect of the Sunday law. "However," said Minister Russel, "even in the country districts we are meeting with some success in our endeavors to convince the people that the observance of Sunday is an economic and moral necessity. I hope the day is not far distant when Sunday in Bulgaria will be observed as rigidly and as generally as it is, for instance, in Great Britain."

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Convention Observations

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Convention Hall
Cleveland, O., June 12

OVERRIDING, rough shod, of La Folletteism will be a long-remembered feature of the Cleveland convention. From the moment Theodore E. Burton read the ultimatum to the Wisconsin group there was no quarter for them in any nook or corner. It would have required little incentive to drive them from the hall.

Roy A. Haynes, federal Prohibition Commissioner, is happy because he finds Cleveland the bone-dryest convention city ever was. Preparations to that end, he says, were made long in advance. Every available source of liquor supply was sealed up. William J. Bryan rejoices with Major Haynes over the arid condition. It is a solemn fact that anything savoring of intoxication has been utterly absent.

Martin B. Madden of Illinois, who was an important member of the Committee on Resolutions, figures out that spokesmen and spokeswomen for nearly 300,000 Americans made pleas for platform planks. Mr. Madden says he is forced to the conclusion, therefore, that about one out of three of Uncle Sam's children is interested in at least a trio of outstanding public issues. The women, the churches, organized labor, the Negro race, the Filipinos, the drys, the wets, the Klansmen, the Anti-Klansmen, the high tariff folks and the low tariff folks, the proponents and the opponents of nearly every "ism" that is known, constituted the 300,000 on whose alleged behalf platform favors were sought.

Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, of Michigan, who placed Mr. Coolidge in

nomination today, is not a delegate to the convention. To obtain the right of the floor, he had to go through the formality of obtaining a proxy, a course which the rules permit.

One of Michigan's women delegates is Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge of Detroit. The delegate roster contains more names of first-time delegates than any Republican national convention on record. The professional politician is relatively inappreciable. The rank and file of men and women seated under the state standards are newcomers.

It has been a drab and dreary convention on the whole. For all practical purposes, it might have been organized and conducted by post card. Those whose personal duty is to report conventions, like newspaper correspondents and humorists, are convinced that Madison Square Garden will be a different story.

The politicians are eagerly awaiting the outcome at New York. Mr. La Follette in the race as an independent and a strong Democrat in the field, the wisest Republicans acknowledge that there can be no overconfidence about November 4. The average Republican leader thinks John Davis would be the hardest and Smith the easiest Democrat to defeat.

The political glee clubs, bands, life and drum corps—even the "Coolidge home to club" from Plymouth, Vt.—failed to work up any real enthusiasm. Plymouth folks sought 10 campaign contributions and, in return for membership, presented the given hickory walking stick cut from a hardwood by "Cal's" old home.

ESTHONIA SHOWS AN INCREASE IN TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 3.—Arrivals at the chief ports of Esthonia, during the year 1923, totaled 9164 and the sailings 9108, representing tonnages of 1,115,000 tons and 1,106,000 tons respectively, according to a recent Esthonian Consular Bulletin.

The city of Tallinn received the greater part of these totals, with 4404 vessels of 786,000 tons arriving, and 4415 vessels of 788,000 tons leaving. Both coastal and ocean plying vessels are included in the above totals. Arrivals in the latter category aggregated 668,000 tons for Tallinn, and 30,000 tons for the remaining ports.

Sailings of ocean plying vessels were 652,000 tons and 101,000 tons respectively. Over 80 per cent of the ocean-going trade of Esthonia passes through Tallinn. The above figures represent a considerable increase over the corresponding figures for 1922.

Sweden and Russia

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA IN SHIP NEGOTIATION

STOCKHOLM, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Now that the commercial agreement has been signed between Sweden and Russia, the question of shipping relations between the two countries will be renewed. About six months ago negotiations took place between Sweden and Russia, but could not be decided while the commercial agreement was still unsettled.

According to a wire from Moscow, the following routes: Leningrad-Estland; Leningrad-Germany; and, if necessary, Leningrad-Antwerp-Rotterdam will be established.

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Complete Text of the "Coolidge Platform" as Adopted at Cleveland Convention

CLEVELAND, June 12 (AP)—The following is the text of the Republican platform as presented by the subcommittee to the full resolutions committee:

We, the delegates of the Republican Party in national convention assembled, bow our heads in reverent memory of Warren G. Harding.

We nominated him four years ago to our candidate; the people of the Nation elected him their President. His human qualities gripped the affections of the American people. He was a public servant unswerving in his devotion to duty.

A staunch Republican, he was first of all a true patriot, who gave unstintingly of himself during a trying and critical period of our national life.

His conception and successful direction of the Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington was an achievement which advanced the world along the path toward peace.

As delegates of the Republican Party, we share in the national thanksgiving that in the great emergency created by the death of our great leader there stood forth fully equipped to be his successor one whom we had nominated as Vice-President—Calvin Coolidge, who as Vice-President and President by his every act has justified the faith and confidence which he has won from the Nation.

He has put the public welfare above personal considerations. He has given to the people practical idealism in office. In his every act he has shown the seeking, the applause of the people of the country. The constantly accumulating evidence of his integrity, vision and single-mindedness has inspired the people of this Nation and strengthened and inspired our confident faith in his continued leadership.

SITUATION IN 1921
When the Republican Administration took control of the government in 1921, here were 4,500,000 unemployed; industry and commerce were stagnant; agriculture was prostrate; business was depressed; Government bonds were selling below their par value.

Peace was delayed; misunderstanding and friction characterized our relations abroad. There was a lack of faith in the administration of government resulting in a growing feeling of distrust in the very principles upon which our institutions are founded.

Today industry and commerce are active; public and private credits are sound; we have made peace; we have taken the first step toward disarmament and strengthened our friendship with the world powers; our relations with the rest of the world are on a firmer basis, our position was never better understood; our foreign policy is more definite and consistent.

The tasks to which we have put our hands are completed. Time has been too short for the correction of all the ills we inherited as a nation from the last Democratic Administration, and the notable accomplishments under Republican rule warrant us in appealing to the country with entire confidence.

PUBLIC ECONOMY
We demand and the people of the United States have a right to demand a strict economy in government. A policy of strict economy enforced by a Republican administration since 1921 has made possible a reduction in taxation and has enabled the government to reduce the public debt by \$2,500,000,000. This policy vigorous reduction of government expenditures until they are now \$2,000,000,000 less per annum than in 1921. The tax burdens of the people have been relieved to the extent of \$1,500,000,000 per annum. Government securities have been increased in value more than \$3,000,000,000. Deficits have been converted into surpluses. The budget system has been firmly established and the number of federal employees has been reduced more than 50,000. We commend to the confidence of President Coolidge upon rigid government economy and pledge him our earnest support to this end.

FINANCE AND TAXATION
We believe that the achievement of the Republican administration in reducing taxation by \$1,250,000,000 per annum; reducing of the public debt by \$2,500,000,000; installing a budget system; reducing the public expenditures from \$5,500,000,000 per annum to approximately \$3,400,000,000 per annum, thus reducing the ordinary expenditures of the Government to substantially a pre-war basis; and the complete restoration of public credit; the payment or refunding of \$7,500,000,000 of public obligations without disturbance of credit or industry—all during the short period of three years—presents a record unsurpassed in the history of the public finance.

The assessment of taxes wisely and scientifically collected and the efficient and economical expenditure of the money received by the Government are essential to the prosperity of our nation. Carelessness in levying taxes inevitably breeds extravagance in expenditures. The wisest of taxation rests most rightly on the individual and economic life of the country. The public demand for a sound tax policy is insistent.

Progressive tax reduction should be accomplished through tax reform. It should not be confined to less than 1,000,000 of our citizens who pay direct taxes, but is the right of the more than 100,000,000 who are daily paying their taxes through the living expenses of their families. Congress has in the main confined its work to tax reduction. The matter of tax reform is still unsettled and is equally essential to the country.

We pledge ourselves to the progressive reduction of taxes of all the people as rapidly as may be done with regard for the essential expenditures of the Government and the tax burden of our citizens and adjusting questions of taxation as between national and state governments.

We favor the creation by appropriate legislation of a nonpartisan Federal commission to make a comprehensive study and report upon the tax systems of the United States and Federal Government with a view to an intelligent reformation of our systems of taxation as between the national and state governments with justice to the taxpayer and in conformity with the sound economic principles.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
We favor a comprehensive reorganization of the executive departments and bureaus along the line of the plan recently submitted by a joint committee of the Congress, which has the unequalled support of President Coolidge.

CIVIL SERVICE
The improvement in the enforcement of the merit system both by legislative enactment and executive action since March 4, 1921, has been marked and effective. By executive order, the appointment of presidential postmasters has been placed on the merit basis simply as to that applying to the classified service.

We favor the classification of postmasters in first, second and third class

post offices, and the placing of the postmaster in the same class as the classified civil service without necessarily incorporating the present personnel.

FOREIGN RELATIONS
The Republican Party reaffirms its stand for agreement among the nations to prevent war and preserve peace. As an important step in this direction we endorse the Permanent Court of International Justice and favor the adherence of the United States to this tribunal as recommended by President Coolidge. This Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League. On this we stand.

While we are unwilling to enter into political commitments which would involve in the conduct of European policies, it should be the purpose and high privilege of the United States to continue to co-operate with other nations in the maintenance of the peace and with our cherished traditions.

The basic principles of our foreign policy must be independence without isolationism, and co-operation without entangling alliances. This policy overwhelmingly approved by the people has been vindicated in the Far East. America's participation in world affairs under the Administration of President Harding and President Coolidge has demonstrated the wisdom and prudence of the national judgment. A most impressive example of the capacity of the United States to serve the cause of world peace without political involvement in the Far East. The constructive and beneficent work of the Dawes Commission toward the solution of the perplexing question of German reparations. The first conference of great powers in Washington, called by President Harding, accomplished the limitation of armaments and the readjustment of the relations of the powers interested in the Far East. The conference resulted in an agreement to reduce armaments, relieved the comparative nations involved from the burdens of taxation arising from the construction and maintenance of capital battleships; assured a new, broader, and better understanding in the Far East; brought the assurance of peace in the region of the Pacific, and formally adopted the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in the great markets of the Far East.

This historic conference paved the way to avert the danger of renewed hostilities in Europe and to restore the necessary economic stability. While the military forces of America have been restored to a peace footing, there has been an increase in the land and air forces abroad, which constitute a continual menace to the peace of the world and a bar to the return of prosperity.

We firmly advocate the calling of a conference on the limitation of land forces, the use of submarines and poison gas, as proposed by President Coolidge, and the firm insistence of a permanent reparations plan, the conditions in Europe will make negotiations and co-operation opportune and possible.

By treaties of peace, safeguarding our rights and without derogating those of our former associates in arms, the Republican Administration has secured peace between this country and Germany and Austria. We have concluded and signed with other nations during the past three years a number of treaties and international agreements in the furtherance of peace and good will.

New sanctions and new proofs of permanent accord have marked our relations with all Latin America. The longstanding controversy between Chile and Peru has been advanced toward settlement by its submission to the President of the United States and the arbitration with the helpful co-operation of this country a treaty has been signed by the representatives of 16 American republics that joins the United States to the American Continent and minimize the opportunities for war.

Our difficulties with Mexico have happily yielded to a more friendly adjustment. Mutual confidence has been restored and a pathway for that friendship and helpfulness which should exist between this Government and the Government of our neighboring Republic has been marked. Agreements have been entered into for the determination by judicial commissions of the claims of the United States against the Republic of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico against the United States. We can confidently look forward to more permanent and more stable relations with our southern neighbor.

Our policy now well-defined, of giving practical aid to other peoples with public works, such as the universal ready and generous response of America to the needs of the starving in Russia and the suddenly stricken people of Japan gave evidence of our helpful interest in the welfare of the distressed in other lands.

The work of our representatives in dealing with subjects of such universal concern as the traffic in women and children, the production and distribution of narcotic drugs, the sale of arms, and in matters affecting public health and morals, demonstrated that we can effectively do our part for humanity and civilization without forfeiting, limiting or restricting our national freedom of action.

The American people do cherish their independence, but their sense of duty to all mankind ever prompt them to give their support, service and leadership to every cause which makes for peace and amity among the nations of the world.

FOREIGN DEBTS
In fulfillment of our solemn pledge in the national platform of 1920, we have steadfastly refused to consider the cancellation of foreign debts. Our attitude has not been that of an oppressive creditor seeking immediate return and ignoring existing financial conditions, but has been based on the conviction that a moral obligation such as was incurred should not be discarded.

We stand for settlements with all debtor countries, similar in character to our debt agreement with Great Britain.

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That settlement achieved under a Republican Administration was the greatest international financial transaction in the history of the world. Under the terms of the agreement the United States now receives an annual return upon \$4,600,000,000 owing to us from Great Britain with a definite obligation of ultimate payment in full.

The justice of the best employed has been formally recognized by other debtor nations.

Great nations cannot recognize or admit the principle of repudiation. To do so would undermine the integrity of commerce and credit. Thirty-five per cent of the total foreign debt is now in process of liquidation.

THE TARIFF
We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff to extend needed protection to our productive industries. We believe in protection as a national policy, with due and equal regard to all sections and to agricultural industries and occupations. It is only by adherence to such a policy that the well being of the consumers can be safeguarded and that there can be assured to American agriculture, to American labor and to American manufacturers a return to perpetuate American standards of life. A protective tariff is designed to support the high American economic level of life for the average family and to prevent a lowering to the levels of economic life prevailing in other lands.

It is the history of the Nation that the protective tariff system has ever justified itself by restoring confidence, promoting industrial activity, increasing our purchasing power and bringing increased prosperity to all our people.

The tariff protects our industry from increased consumption of domestic agricultural products by an employed population instead of one unable to purchase the necessities of life. Without the strict maintenance of the tariff principle our farmers will need always to compete with cheap lands and cheap labor abroad and with lower standards of living.

The enormous value of the protective principle has once more been demonstrated by the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921 and the Tariff Act of 1922.

We assert our belief in the elastic provision adopted by Congress in the Tariff Act of 1922 providing for the method of readjusting the tariff rates and the classifications in order to meet changing economic conditions when such changed conditions are brought to attention of the President by complaint or application.

We believe that the power to increase or decrease any rate of duty provided in the Tariff Act of 1922, and on the one hand against excessive taxes and on the other hand against too high customs charges.

The wise provisions of this section of the tariff act afford ample opportunity for tariff duties to be adjusted after a hearing in order that they may cover the actual differences in the cost of production by United States and principal competing countries of the world.

We also believe that the application of this principle of the tariff act should contribute to business stability by making unnecessary general disturbances which are usually incident to general tariff revision.

AGRICULTURE
In dealing with agriculture the Republican administration has been faced with a fundamental national problem and that the prosperity and welfare of the Nation as a whole is dependent upon the success of our agricultural population.

We recognize our agricultural activities are still struggling with adverse conditions that have brought about distress. We pledge the party to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor, which have been destroyed by the action of an unfortunate administration of legislation passed as war-time methods.

We affirm that under the Republican administration the problems of the farmer have received more serious consideration than ever before both by legislative executive and by congressional action not only in the field of general legislation, but also in the enactment of laws to meet emergency situations.

The restoration of general prosperity and the purchasing power of our people through tariff protection has resulted in an increased domestic consumption of food products while the prices of many agricultural commodities are above the war-price level by reason of direct tariff protection.

Under the leadership of President Coolidge at the most critical time, a corporation was organized by private capital making available \$100,000,000 to assist the farmers of the northwest.

In realization of the disturbance in the agricultural export market, the result of the financial depression in Europe, and appreciating that the export trade would be enormously improved by economic rehabilitation and the resulting increased consuming power, a sympathetic support and direction was given to the work of the American representatives on the European Reparations Commission.

The revival in 1921 of the War Finance Corporation, which loaned and over \$300,000,000, averted in 1921 a complete collapse in the agricultural industry.

We have established new intermediate credit banks for agriculture and in-

creased the capital of the federal farm loan system. Emergency loans have been granted to drought-stricken areas. We have enacted into law the co-operative marketing act, the grain futures and packer control act; given to agriculture direct representation on the Federal Reserve Board and on the Federal Aid Commission. We have greatly strengthened our farm marketing service for the disposal of our agricultural products. The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he receives after his outlay.

The process of bringing the average prices of what he buys and what he sells closer together can be promptly expedited by reward broadening our employment in industry and stability in business.

This process can be expedited directly by lower freight rates, by better marketing of farm products through co-operative efforts and a more scientific organization of the physical human machine and distribution of farm products.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the market system on sounder and more economical lines and where diversification is needed Government assistance during the period of transition. Vigorous efforts of this Administration will place our agricultural market will be continued. The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will ease the economic interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to assure its prosperity and success.

It is the history of the Nation that the abnormal economic conditions of such of our agricultural products as are threatened by competition. We favor, without putting the Government into administration, the creation of a co-operative system of organization for co-operative marketing of farm products.

MINING
The mining industry has experienced a period of depression as the result of the abnormal economic conditions growing out of the war. This Administration has accomplished much in improving the conditions affecting the great thorium industry and pledges itself to continue its efforts in this direction.

HIGHWAYS
The Federal Aid Road Act, adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921 has been of inestimable value to the development of the highway system of the United States. We pledge a continuation of this policy of federal co-operation with the states in highway building.

The construction of roads and trails in our national forests necessary to their protection and utilization. In appropriations, therefore, the taxes levied in the past for the maintenance of the roads should be considered as a controlling factor.

LABOR
The increasing stress of industrial life, the constant and necessary effort to cause of world competition to increase production and decrease costs, has made it specially incumbent on those in authority to protect labor from undue exactions.

We commend Congress for having recognized this possibility in its prompt adoption of the recommendation of President Coolidge for a constitutional amendment, authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject of child labor, and the recommendation of the President of that amendment by the legislatures of the various states.

There is no success great enough to justify the sacrifice of the rights of labor under conditions which will impair their natural functions.

We favor high standards for wages, working and living conditions among the women employed in industry.

We pledge a continuance of the successful efforts of the Republican Administration to have brought about a seven-day, 12-hour work week in industry. We regard with satisfaction the elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry and the agreement eliminating the seven-day work week of the iron and 11 hours, accomplished through the efforts of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. We declare our faith in the principle of the eight-hour day.

We pledge a continuance of the work of rehabilitating workers in industry as conducted by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and favor adequate appropriations for this purpose.

We favor a broader and better system of vocational education, a more adequate system of federal free employment agencies, with facilities for assisting the movements of seasonal and migratory labor, including farm labor, with ample organization for bringing the man and his job together.

RAILROADS
The people demand and are entitled to have prompt and efficient transportation at the lowest rates, consistent with good service and a reasonable return upon the value of the property devoted to public service.

We believe that the American people demand, and we favor a careful and scientific re-adjustment of railroad rates.

WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
ANDREAS E. BURKHARDT, PRESIDENT
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton
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Townsend's Purest Dairy Products
Best for Baby—Best for You
Phone Canal 5750-5751
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Vacation Clothes Are Important!
So we have gathered from the best sources the apparel and accessories that will make every hour of a vacation program a thing of joy.
Smartest of sports clothes—correct and wonderful things for less strenuous hours.
FIFTH AT VINE
CINCINNATI

schedules with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and basic industries, without impairment of railroad service.

The present laws regulating railroads were enacted to meet post-war conditions should be modified from time to time as experience shows the necessity thereof.

The consolidation of railroads into few competitive systems subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be provided for.

The Labor Board provisions of the present law should be amended whenever it appears from experience that such action is necessary. Collective bargaining, mediation and voluntary arbitration are the most important steps in maintaining peaceful labor relations, and should be encouraged. We do not believe in compulsory action at any time in the settlement of labor disputes.

Public opinion must be the final arbiter in any crisis which so vitally affects public welfare as the suspension of transportation facilities.

Therefore, the interests of the public require the maintenance of an impartial tribunal which can, in an emergency, make an investigation of the facts and publish its conclusions. This is essential as a basis for popular judgment.

We favor a stable, consistent, and constructive policy toward our railroads.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL
The prosperity of the American nation rests on the vigor of private initiative which has bred a spirit of independence and self-reliance. The Republican Party stands now as always against all attempts to put the Government into business.

American industry should not be compelled to struggle against Government competition. The right of the Government to regulate, supervise, and control public utilities and public interest, we believe, should be strengthened, but we are firmly opposed to the nationalization or Government ownership of public utilities.

COAL
The price and a constant supply of this essential commodity are of vital interest to the public. The Government has no constitutional power to regulate prices, but can bring its influence to bear by the powerful instrument afforded by full publicity. When through industrial conflict its supply is threatened, the President should have authority to appoint a commission to act as mediators and as a medium for voluntary arbitration. In the event of a strike, the control of distribution must be invoked to prevent profiteering.

MERCHANT MARINE
The Republican Party stands for a strong and permanent merchant marine built by Americans, owned by Americans and manned by Americans, to secure the necessary contact with world markets for our surplus agricultural products and manufacturers; to protect our shippers and importers from exorbitant ocean freight rates and to become a powerful arm of our national defense.

That part of the merchant marine now owned by the Government should continue to be improved in its economic and efficient management, with reduction of the losses now paid by the Government through the sale of the disabled vessels on so sound a basis that, with ocean freight rates becoming normal, due to improvement in international affairs, it can be sold to American citizens.

WATERWAYS, FLOOD CONTROL, AND WATER POWER
Fully realizing the vital importance of transportation in both cost and service to all our people, we favor the construction of the most feasible waterways.

H. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.
The Knickerbocker Storage Co.
Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping
7784 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
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THE MUEHLHAUSER BROS. PIANO CO.
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Hook's Hairdressing Shoppe
The New Shingle Bob and Marcelling are our specialty.
Our Motto is Cleanliness.
We aim to satisfy.
Call Lkwd. 2564 for appointments.
11739 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, Ohio

Immaculate Laundering
Is an essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman.
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
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STRAW HATS
Made by Well-Known Manufacturers
\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00
We'll fit your face.
RAWLINGS AGNEW LANG
507 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND

Attractive readjustment prices
prevail on all goods, consisting of furniture of the better make.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies
Free service for planning the furnishing of homes.
THE KOCH COMPANY
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from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico and the improvement and development of rivers, harbors and waterways, inland and coastalwise, to the fullest extent justified by the presence and potential tonnage available.

We favor a comprehensive survey of the conditions under which the flood waters of the Colorado River may be controlled and utilized for the benefit of the people of the states which border thereon.

The Federal Water Power Act establishes a national water power policy, and the way has thereby been opened for the greatest water power development in history under conditions which preserve initiative of our people, yet protect the public interests.

THE WORLD WAR VETERANS
We reaffirm the admiration and gratitude which we feel for soldiers and sailors. The Republican Party pledges a continually increasing attitude for those suffering any disability as a result of service to the United States in time of war. No country and no administration has ever shown a more generous disposition in the care of its disabled, or more thoughtful consideration in providing a sound administration for the solution of the many problems involved in making intended benefits fully, directly and promptly available to the veterans.

The confusion, inefficiency, and maladministration existing heretofore since the establishment of this Government agency has been cured, and plans are being actively made looking to a further improvement in the operation of the bureau by the passage of new legislation. The basic statute has been so liberalized as to bring within its terms 100,000 additional beneficiaries. The bureau, by the passage of new legislation, has been granted to all veterans irrespective of the origin of disability, and over \$50,000,000 has been appropriated for hospital construction which will provide sufficient beds to care for all.

Appropriations totaling over \$1,100,000,000 made by the Republican Congress for the care of the disabled, evidences the unmistakable purpose of the Government not to consider costs when the welfare of these men is at stake. No legislation for the benefit of the disabled soldiers proposed during the last four years by veterans' organizations has failed to receive consideration.

We pledge ourselves to meet the problems of the future affecting the care of our wounded and disabled in a spirit of liberality and with that thoughtful consideration which will enable the Government to give to the individual veterans that full measure of care guaranteed by an effective administrative machinery in which his patriotic services and sacrifices entitle him.

CONSERVATION
We believe in the development, effective and efficient, whether of oil.

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Cleveland, Ohio
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Voile and Filet Lace Combine in Women's New Frocks
\$25
AN ALLURING femininity is achieved in these new frocks. The daintiest of voiles in lovely shades are trimmed with insertions of rich-looking filet lace. Cobwebby patterns of hand-drawn work add to the charm of many of the models. Short sleeves are favored, and all of the hems are unusually deep. One is pictured.

Frocks with Eyelet Embroidery \$17.50
News from the east warns us of the fact that eyelet embroidery will be very popular this season. Many of our newest models use it in combination with fine linen. The embroidery is used for smart yokes, cap sleeves, or collars and cuffs.

Second Floor
The May Co.
CLEVELAND, O.

timber, coal, or water-power resources of this Government, only as needed and only after the public need has become a matter of public record, controlled with a scrupulous regard and ever-vigilant against fraud, waste, speculation, and monopoly.

The natural resources of the country belong to all the people and are a part of an estate belonging to generations yet unborn. The Government policy should be to safeguard, develop, and utilize these possessions. The conservation policy of the Nation originated with the Republican Party under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. We hold it a privilege of the Republican Party to build as a memorial to him on the foundation which he laid.

EDUCATION AND RELIEF
The conservation of human resources is one of the most solemn responsibilities of government. There is an obligation which cannot be ignored and which demands that the federal Government shall as far as lies in its power give to the people and the states the benefit of its wisdom.

The welfare activities of the Government connected with the various departments are already numerous and important, but lack the co-ordination which is essential to effective action. To meet these needs we approve the suggestion for the creation of a cabinet post of education and relief.

UNIVERSAL MOBILIZATION IN TIME OF WAR
We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such service as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether used in actual warfare or in private activities.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
The unprecedented living conditions in Europe following the World War created a condition by which we were threatened with mass immigration that

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Here's a new idea—a real idea. Buy your next winter's coal now, at rock bottom prices, and pay only 50c a week for each ton by joining The City Ice & Fuel Company's Coal Club. The coal is delivered as soon as you join. Just phone Randolph 8261, Coal Dept., or mail a postcard to

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Women's New Frocks
\$25
AN ALLURING femininity is achieved in these new frocks. The daintiest of voiles in lovely shades are trimmed with insertions of rich-looking filet lace. Cobwebby patterns of hand-drawn work add to the charm of many of the models. Short sleeves are favored, and all of the hems are unusually deep. One is pictured.

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would have seriously disturbed our economic life. The law recently enacted is designed to protect the inhabitants of our country, not only the American citizen, but also the alien already with us who is seeking to secure an economic foothold for himself and family from the competition that would come from unrestricted immigration. The administrative features of the law represent a great constructive advance and eliminate the hardships suffered by immigrants under the emergency statute.

We favor the adoption of methods which will exercise a helpful influence among the foreign-born population and provide for the education of the alien in our language, customs, ideals and standards of life. We favor the improvement of the naturalization laws.

HAWAII-ALASKA

We favor a continuance for the Territory of Hawaii of federal assistance in harbor improvements, the appropriation of its share of federal funds, and the systematic extension of the settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

We endorse the policy of the present Administration in reference to Alaska and favor a continuance of the constructive development of the Territory.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippine policy of the Republican Party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from parties and politics.

In accepting the obligation which came to them with the control of the Philippine Islands, the American people have only the wish to serve, advance and improve the condition of the Filipino people. That thought will continue to be the dominating factor in the American consideration of the many problems which must inevitably grow out of our relationship to the people.

If the time comes when it is evident to Congress that independence would be better for the people of the Philippines with respect to both their domestic concerns and their status in the world and the Filipino people then desire complete independence, the American government will gladly accept it. A careful study of the conditions in the Philippine Islands has convinced us that the time for such action has not yet arrived.

RECLAMATION

Federal reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands in the West has been the subject of intensive study in the Department of the Interior during the past fiscal year. New policies and methods of operation have been adopted which promise to insure the successful accomplishment of the objects sought. The completion of this reorganization plan is necessary as the achievement of the present administration in the interests of farmers immediately and of all the people ultimately.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION

We advocate the early enactment of such legislation and the taking of such steps by the government as will tend to promote commercial aviation.

ARMY AND NAVY

There must be no further weakening of our regular army, and we advocate appropriations sufficient to provide for the training of all members of the national guard, the citizen's military training camps, the reserve officers training camps, and the reserves who may offer themselves for active service. We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the navy to the full strength provided the United States by the letter and spirit of the Limitation of Armament Conference.

THE NEGRO

We urge the Congress to enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime. We believe that much of the misunderstanding which now exists can be eliminated by humane and sympathetic study of its causes. The President has recommended the creation of a commission for the investigation of social and economic conditions and the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence.

ORDERLY GOVERNMENT

The Republican Party reaffirms its devotion to orderly government under the guarantees embodied in the Constitution of the United States. We recognize the duty of constant vigilance to preserve at all times a clean and honest government and to bring to the bar of justice every delinquent of the public service in or out of office.

Dishonesty and corruption are not political attributes. The recent Congressional investigations have exposed instances in both parties of men in public office who are willing to sell official favor and men in private life who are willing to buy them in some cases with money and in others with influence.

The sale of influence resulting from the holding of public position or from association while in public office or the use of such influence for private gain or advantage is a perversion of public trust and prejudicial to good government. It should be condemned by public opinion and forbidden by law.

"We demand the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers without regard for political affiliations or position. But we declare no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants. Admitting the deep humiliation which all good citizens share, that our public life should have harbored some dishonest men, we assert that these dishonesties do not represent the standard of our national integrity.

The Government at Washington is served today by thousands of earnest and conscientious and faithful officials and employees in every department. It is a grave wrong against these patriotic men and women to strive indiscriminately to besmirch the names of the innocent and undermine the confidence of the people in the Government under which they live. It is even a graver wrong when this is done for partisan purpose or for selfish exploitation.

The Republican Administration has already taken charge of the prosecution of official dereliction, and it will continue the work of discovering and punishing; but it will not confuse the men-

Republican Platform Pledges That Won Convention Applause

We believe that in the time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens, but also every resource which may contribute to success.

The Republican Party reaffirms its stand for agreement among the nations to prevent war and preserve peace.

We endorse the Permanent Court of International Justice and favor the adherence of the United States to the tribunal as recommended by President Coolidge.

We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law.

We must have enforcement of law. We demand the speedy, impartial and fearless prosecution of all wrongdoers without regard for political affiliation or position.

We commend President Coolidge upon his firm insistence upon rigid government economy and pledge him our earnest support to this end. We endorse the plan of the President to call in November a conference at which the question of tax reduction will be discussed.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to assure its prosperity and success.

We urge the prompt consideration of the Child Labor amendment—recommended by the President and adopted by Congress—by the various state legislatures.

The party pledges a continual and increasing solicitude for those disabled as a result of service to the United States in the time of war. We urge the early enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

neer with the guilty, nor prostitute for party advantage the enforcement of the law.

LAW AND ORDER

We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends upon this. The substitution of private will for public law is only another name for oppression, disorder, anarchy and the mob rule.

Every government depends upon the loyalty and respect of its citizens. Violations of the law weaken and threaten the government itself. No honest government can condone such actions on the part of its citizens. The Republican Party pledges the full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all laws.

WOMEN DELEGATES

We extend our greeting to the women delegates, who for the first time under federal authorization sit with us in full equality. The Republican Party from the beginning has espoused the cause of woman suffrage, and the presence of these women delegates signifies to many here the completion of a task undertaken years ago. We welcome them not as assistants or as auxiliary representatives, but as co-partners in the great political work in which we are engaged, and we believe that the actual partnership in party councils should be made more complete.

The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution, and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

With us, parties are essential instrumentalities of government. Our Government functions best when the Chief Executive is supported by a majority in the Congress of the same political faith, united by party principles and able by concerted action to carry out in an orderly way a definite, consistent and well-balanced program.

In urging the people to elect a Republican President and Vice-President we urge them to elect to the Senate and House of Representatives men and women who believe in the Republican principles, acknowledge party responsibility and who can be relied on to carry out the program which the Republican Party presents and pledges itself to fulfill.

SWEDEN BUILDS AMERICAN BOATS

STOCKHOLM, June 1 (Special Correspondence).—Recently the Stars and Stripes were seen flying beside the blue and yellow banners at the Gota Works. The Goteborgs Handels and Sjöfartstidning points out that the day was a notable one in the history of Swedish shipbuilding, as it was the first time a ship ordered from America had been launched from a Swedish wharf.

In view of the capacity and traditions of the American shipbuilding technique it may be considered a valuable acknowledgment of the art of Swedish shipbuilding that American buyers have commissioned a Swedish wharf with the building of two boats so important as that which has just been launched. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company ordered the boats. This company is one of the oldest and largest shipping firms in America and is operated in connection with the big, well-known business firm of W. R. Grace & Co. of New York and San Francisco, which firm has also a branch office in Stockholm, the Skandinaviska Handelskompaniet. The boat recently launched was given the name City of San Francisco.

A Spectacular Sale of Summer Furniture

WITH Summer hardly here you have an opportunity to acquire willow, reed and other seasonable furniture at reduced prices.

The Sterling & Welch Company offers a stock lavish in both extent and quality, at prices which are sure to clear the floors.

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New Leaders of General Federation



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President



MRS. JAMES E. HAYS
Recording Secretary



MRS. EDWARD F. WHITE
First Vice-President

CLUB WOMEN ELECT MRS. J. D. SHERMAN

New President "Stands Firmly" for Present World Court and Law Enforcement

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 12.—By a two-to-one vote, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., was announced today as the new president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It has been one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the federation. Mrs. Sherman retaining the support from start to finish of a number of large state delegations and of a large proportion of the official group.

"I stand firmly for the International Court of Justice and for law enforcement," she said today, "and my first official work will be a trip through California Redwood section in the interest of the campaign for preservation of the trees."

In the three-cornered race for second Vice-President, none of the candidates received a majority and the contest must be decided today by a convention indulging clean journalism was introduced today calling upon delegates to support newspapers giving clean, constructive news and to stop purchasing those which do not. Other resolutions submitted today include daily reading of the Bible in public schools; a national art gallery in Washington; preservation of the Redwoods; checking pollution of water streams; better homes.

GERMANS ARE WARNED ON FRENCH ENLISTING

MUNICH, May 30 (Special Correspondence).—With the reopening of the State University for the second semester, a notice appeared on the bulletin board, signed by the Rektor, warning German students against enlisting in the French Foreign Legion. The notice reads that word has been received from the department of education that there is a considerable enlistment in the French regiment of German youths. While it is not stated specifically that they are university men, nevertheless the fact that the notice originated in the Ministry of Education and was sent to the universities is taken to indicate that the volunteers are from student circles.

The statement reads that it is "unbecoming" for a German youth to "volunteer" for this military organization, regardless of whether he demands adventure or not. It is understood that the same notice appeared on the bulletin board of the university at Heidelberg, whose name they were proud to add to their own. The grant of new titles in Italy is very rare and the persons who receive such an honor are generally too well known by their original names to need the addition of a title to become more popular.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, May 25

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE crisis in the Fascist ranks which as a result of the recent elections has been somewhat quieted, was suddenly accentuated by a violent campaign in the Fascist press on the so-called revisionism. Since last winter the crisis in the Fascist Party has been growing, and was bound to come to a violent issue some time or other. While Benito Mussolini, its recognized national leader, is absorbed day and night with grave affairs of government, both national and international, he was, nevertheless, obliged to confide numerous questions of party constitution and organization to other hands, and it was inevitable that among a party only newly formed and daily growing in importance and in power, as well as in numbers, there should be conflicts of opinion, of character, and of ambition. Signor Mussolini's theory of a Fascist state, awakened to national values and mission, has been interpreted by many ultra-Fascists as being the creation of a paradise where they alone may gather the golden fruit.

Massimo Rocca, a former member of the Fascist Grand Council, an early and staunch combatant of Signor Mussolini's in April, 1919, when the "Fascisti di Combattimento" was founded, and one of the famous 52 first adherents and an active exponent of the Fascist creed, has been writing some strong newspaper articles invoking the need of a serious revision of the Fascist organization and suggesting that, unless an end was put to the increasing activities of the local "Rasces," perhaps some day the Fascist party itself would have to disappear as a party and all the fruits gained by the revolution would be lost. On the other hand Roberto Farinacci, head of the Cremona Fascists, ex-Socialist and railwayman, who has done good work for Fascism, replied in very strong terms that Fascism owes its strength merely to the "savages" section of the

party and that the "moderates" are to blame for upholding views which if accepted by the Fascist directorate would in a few weeks sink Fascism to the level of the opposition parties. Signor Rocca's views are shared by all sensible Fascists but he has made a mistake in introducing personalities into his arguments. This has been rightly considered a serious breach of discipline and Signor Rocca has, for this reason, been expelled from the party and asked to resign his seat in Parliament.

The Italian Premier could have hardly made a better choice in appointing Gen. Antonio Di Giorgio as Minister for War in succession to Gen. Armando Diaz, the Duca della Vittoria. The new minister has a great many English friends and connections, having married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitaker of Palermo. He has strong English sympathies and advocates a closer Anglo-Italian friendship as a necessary factor in European reconstruction. Although a loyal supporter of Signor Mussolini's government he has never applied for the Fascist ticket and still ranks among the Liberals. He has been only for a few weeks at the Italian War Office and he is already immensely popular among the army officers and men. His program is to raise the Italian Army to a state of efficiency based on the experience of the late war and on the necessities for the future.

The Italian financial situation has improved to such a degree that Italian financiers now entertain great hopes of making their voices heard in international finance. A proof of their ambition is given by the yearly report of one of the leading Italian banks which says: "We have seen the pound sterling compelled to renounce, perhaps for a short time only, its longstanding pre-eminence as a world currency. In the same way the vicissitudes of the franc may possibly af-

fect the position which Paris has held for nearly a century as the premier continental market. This may open to Italy prospects and possibilities of an international nature which in the past could not be thought of, but which may now arise as a consequence of Italy's enhanced position." American financiers are said to favor the idea that Italy should act as a sort of intermediary through which large quantities of gold might be introduced into smaller states. Italy has already spread its financial influence to Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Levant.

The titled society of Italy must have received an unpleasant surprise when they learned of the new amendment which has been passed by a recent order in council regarding the use of titles for the nobility. The titles of many nobles in Italy will now be made subject to a close investigation as it had become quite the custom to assume the title on the slightest pretension. Some considered that it was enough to be connected with a noble family, however distantly, to call oneself a prince, a count or a baron. Signor Mussolini's iron rule has penetrated even here and now only those who are inscribed in the official list of the Consulta Araldica, or Herald's Office, will have the right to their title. It is calculated that no less than two-thirds of the titled population of Italy will lose their mythical claims and that the official list of Italian nobles will be limited to about 10,000 families. There are certain districts where the order will be more seriously felt, for example at Naples and Palermo, where there is scarcely a family which apparently cannot trace some titled ancestor whose name they were proud to add to their own. The grant of new titles in Italy is very rare and the persons who receive such an honor are generally too well known by their original names to need the addition of a title to become more popular.



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A clever combination of the finest fabrics from America's best tropical worsted weavers—and the famous Bond quality tailoring makes Bond's Tropical Worsteds Suits ideal for summer wear.

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The Lindner Co.
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Flannels

Summer's smartest fabric is flannel. One may choose suits, dresses or Juniors.

Junior's Suits, \$9.75
Two-piece, slipover suits, sleeveless style, splendid for girls of 12 to 17, and moderately priced.

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Attractive, tailored models, in coppe, green, orange, and brickdust colors.

Suits and Coats
Women and misses may choose striking coats or suits of flannel. Very new and smart.

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY CALLS FOR AIRPLANE SPECIFICATIONS

Reports of Wonderful New Machines Are Current, but
Designs Have Not Yet Been Accepted

Special from Monitor Bureau
By MAJOR C. C. TURNER

LONDON—Side by side with a wave of pessimism as to the equipment of the Royal Air Force and the superior performance of the flying machines of the United States and France, news is published of wonderful new machines which, if half the claims made on their behalf be true, give Great Britain an easy lead over all the world. Both views cannot be quite correct, and it will, indeed, be found upon examination that a little simple arithmetic will provide a great deal of illumination.

About a year ago the Air Ministry called for specifications of three types of commercial airplanes, one of them for imperial communications to be fitted with three engines not exceeding 700 horsepower each. The type is to have sleeping accommodation and provision for meals and for mail, with a room for sorting the latter. The fuel capacity is to be for 1300 miles against a head wind of 15 miles per hour. In accordance with this invitation designs have been drawn up by certain firms, and the occasion has been seized by enthusiasts to paint glowing pictures of the near future.

The 1300 miles in average conditions mentioned in the program has already become 2000 miles, with the possibility of Empire travel without landings on foreign territory. The machines will carry 20 or 30 passengers with luggage, besides mail. Australia will be an eight-day journey. All this is just sufficiently near the truth to be plausible. But the fact is none of the designs have yet been accepted, and when they have been accepted the machines have still to be built and put through the experimental stages (for they embody considerable advances upon any existing design). After, or before, that it will have to be proved that there will be paying freight for them, for unless this be certainly forthcoming no commercial interest will be prepared to put up the money.

Little Allowance for Passengers
Now, if anything be certain, it is that in estimating the wonderful performance—20 hours' non-stop flight in most conditions of weather—of this type there has been little or no allowance for the 20 or 30 passengers and the mail. If the full commercial load is to be carried the fuel tanks cannot be filled to their fullest capacity, and certainly an extra tank cannot be included for the sake of distance. It is not possible to have it both ways. In the result it will certainly be found that with the commercial load indicated the duration of non-stop flight will be not more than 10 or 12 hours, and the range at the very utmost 1300 miles. That distance, moreover, would scarcely be covered in adverse conditions.

In this connection it is very salutary to remember that the duration of service airplanes is from two and one-half to five or six hours, and that for the longer duration great sacrifices have to be made. The machines which ply between London and the continent carry no more than a fuel load of four hours, and often less than that. They could carry more, but it would be at the sacrifice of commercial load; and it is, indeed, the experience of air line managers that for the present the commercial distance for airplane flight is not more than 550 miles, no matter what type be used.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that without some sensational advance in wing efficiency or in fuel economy there will be the slightest advance upon this for many years to come. One of the latest and best of British commercial types, the DH-50, has a fuel capacity for 3½ hours and a range of 375 miles. It will readily be seen that the new imperial communications type now being considered is expected to do three times as much, and even to quadruple that performance; and although it will be a very big machine, designed more specially for great range, it must be remembered that its bigger engines will burn fuel at a great rate.

Paying Freight Essential
But in any case the running of such big machines cannot be contemplated unless there be assured paying freight. No doubt correspondents would in many cases be willing to pay a liberal fee for the speed; but it is at present a mere speculation that there would always be plenty of passengers ready to pay the extremely heavy charges for such high-speed travel. There would be occasions for special journeys, of course, but until there is a

most complete silencing of engines and confidence as to safety it would be idle to expect 20 or 30 passengers for every journey to Egypt, India, or Australia.

Aeroplane design proceeds steadily and by unsensational steps. The new three-engine Handley Page machine, for which the first customer is Holland, is one of the steps, but it is well to remember that it would have been perfectly feasible six years ago, and even before. Again, one of the essentials

sound reasons set up standards of strength, weather and ground durability, and equipment, which, they claim, make for true efficiency, and may even make victories possible, and for these qualities and the load they entail, more performance must to some extent be sacrificed.

It is the old question of arithmetic again. It is not possible to have it both ways. The Air Ministry do not regard war as a likely contingency, and they prefer at the moment to secure enduring qualities, professing to be confident that any emergency will not find them wanting. That, of course, is a complicated question involving problems of training pilots, of maintaining efficient design, and of organization. All that one can say is, in general sweeping assertions as to airplane performance or lack of it need to be examined closely with the aid of arithmetic and common sense.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



To-day was circus day and the boss certainly was excited. I watched him get ready but he had the big show on his mind and I don't believe he hardly realized I was around.



I figured he would be over his excitement and would be ready to play with me when he got back, so I decided to pick out a nice shadow spot and take things easy until then.



However, I got plenty of attention after supper—he had me imitating some of the trained animals he saw at the circus!

And of course he would not let me go with him—said he would be too busy watching the clowns, acrobats, and animals to look after me!



It didn't work out exactly as I had expected, though. The boss returned about five thirty but he was soon busy telling his mother about the rights he had seen and he didn't take time to so much as look at me!



However, I got plenty of attention after supper—he had me imitating some of the trained animals he saw at the circus!

WOMEN MEMBERS PRAISED FOR WORK

National Conference of Labor
Women Holds Successful
Meeting in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25.—Mrs. Harrison Bell, chairman of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations, also a member of the Labor Party Executive, presided at the large and enthusiastic National Conference of Labor Women represented by 1005 delegates at the Holborn Empire on May 13 and 14. In opening the conference after alluding to the good work of the three women Labor members, Mrs. Harrison Bell said that so far very few of the largest annual conferences had been held in London. She said that the chance of a woman being selected depending largely upon local parties being prepared to finance candidates, or the women being in a position to finance themselves. As regards the supply of daily needs Mrs. Harrison Bell said that it was useless to talk about the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. They had to work for it by dealing themselves with the co-operative societies. Then they would realize that the consumer could control supplies from the uttermost ends of the earth. By increasing the intervention of the capitalist which in the past had so often led to the disputes which end in war.

The foreign delegates delivered excellent speeches in English. Mrs. Filanus from Holland congratulated the executive on their decision to admit the women of other countries to their conference, so that they might learn of each others' work. Miss Pell from Belgium said that though their women might vote for the municipalities they were not yet allowed to have their say in the elections. "I shall never forget it," she said, "and I ever I have felt depressed the moment I thought of that glorious band of women I felt that pessimism was a sin."

Great applause greeted Margaret Bonfield, M. P., when she began her speech. "Throughout the country the Labor Movement has meant a new inspiration and a new attitude to life itself" was one of her utterances, "and the movement is more than a program of words. It stands for a conception of growth."

Guarantee of Peace
Mrs. Matthews from New South Wales, Australia, said that Ramsay MacDonald's premiership was a guarantee of peace in the world. In Australia she said that it was useless to talk about the decision to turn down the Singapore base. At present said Mrs. Matthews though our women may be magistrates they are not yet considered fit to sit on juries. Miss Hosken, from Perth, Western Australia, spoke of the new spirit arising which was leading to a better building up of human life.

Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman officer of the Labor Party, submitted the report of the work of the Labor Party with regard to women's interests. The conference was asked to vote on the various important points. The further extension of the franchise was the fourth on the list. The question of pensions for widows with children aroused keen discussion. Dr. Phillips asked the conference to note that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was being pressed to deal with the matter promptly. The scheme should be financed from national funds administered by public authorities and not be connected with any scheme of insurance.

Question of School-Leaving Age
The report on the education and employment of girls and boys was interesting. The conference recommended an immediate policy of raising the school leaving age to 15, attention to the staffing and equipment of upper classes in elementary schools, an extension of scholarships in secondary and technical schools, and well equipped training centers for unemployed boys and girls between 14 and 18 years. The resolution was moved by Miss Susan Lawrence, M. P., Morgan Jones, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education. In the discussion that followed told the delegates that they could do a great deal in bringing their views before the local authorities. They must go back to the places they came from and work, carrying the banner of progress with confidence. An amendment to abolish preparatory departments in secondary schools was carried with three dissentient votes.

The penal reform section brought forth some severe comments. "No woman is among them" said Mrs. Donaldson of Peterborough, speaking of the prison commissioners. The improvement and extension of the probation system, the appointment of further women magistrates with working class experience, the improvement of industrial schools and reformatories, developments in the Borstal system, the raising of the age at which young persons may be sent to prison and the appointment of more women police were among the many resolutions that had been sent in.

Girl Labor Organization
The need for the organization of girl labor was fully discussed, the catering trade employees are amongst the worst paid of all the trades, and they are almost wholly unorganized.

At the reception at the Albert Hall, in connection with the conference, Mr. MacDonald spoke of the devoted service of women in the elections. "I shall never forget it," he said, "and I ever I have felt depressed the moment I thought of that glorious band of women I felt that pessimism was a sin."

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STATE LIQUOR SALE ASSAILED IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont., June 4 (Special Correspondence).—That the Government does not control liquor but that liquor controls the Government in British Columbia, was the statement of Mrs. F. C. Ward during her presidential address, at the annual meeting of the Toronto District W. C. T. U. She continued to sell liquor and control it. The average cost of police protection under prohibition in 1922 was \$264,919; under Government sale it is \$422,145, an increase of 70 per cent. Official reports disclose that the Government of British Columbia, through 59 stores, is selling annually \$12,000,000 worth of liquor, and newspapers assert liquor men are selling \$12,000,000 more through bootlegging clubs and other means. There is a total drink bill of \$24,000,000 in a Province with a population of only 524,552.

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One sees a good deal of the Nepmen in the everyday life of Moscow.

Soon after the new economic policy was declared a new class of merchants, traders, and speculators, usually lumped together in Russia under the general name of Nepmen, began to appear. With the continuation of the policy this class grew rapidly in size and wealth.

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Growth of Power of Nepmen Becomes Source of Communist Disturbance

Soviet Government Dominance Menaced by Encroachments
of New Factor in Great Economic Struggle

MOSCOW, May 23 (Special Correspondence).—Russia today is chiefly interesting as a battleground between two opposed economic systems; the state socialism which is championed by the Government and the private capitalism which has been springing up ever since the inauguration of Nep, or new economic policy, in the spring of 1921.

The political life of the country has something of the stagnant quality of an Oriental despotism. All legislative, executive and judicial power rests in the hands of the Communist Party. No organized political opposition is tolerated; no non-Communist political papers are permitted to appear. The Soviet elections, carried out under these conditions, afford no scope for the expression of political opposition to the present régime; they always result in the selection of a large majority of Communists, with a sprinkling of nonpartisans who are known not to be hostile to the ruling party.

Internal Controversy
The Communist Party itself, to be sure, developed an internal controversy of considerable magnitude last winter; but no one who has observed the firm discipline and close-knit organization of the party could very well share the idea which apparently prevailed in some quarters abroad that this controversy was likely to lead to a split or break-up.

However, notwithstanding the political stability of the present régime, there is one problem that seems certain to become more insistent with the passing of years that is now absorbing the attention of every frightened Communist. This is the problem of maintaining in Russia an economic Socialist framework that will correspond with the political side of the Soviet structure. When the new economic policy was declared the Soviet Government did not by any means introduce a régime of pure capitalism. It kept in its own hands certain bases of economic power: control of essential industries, mines and transport; monopoly of foreign trade; control of the country's banking and credit system. It was felt that, with government domination assured in these spheres, the development of private capital in the limited fields of retail trade would not be of any serious economic significance.

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They ride around in automobiles, occupy the best seats at the opera, dine sumptuously in the most expensive restaurants. That their wealth has a solid basis is shown by Government figures which point out that private capital now controls five-sixths of the retail trade in Russia and is also making gains in the more profitable branches of wholesale trade, such as the sale of textile goods.

The progress of the Nepmen, from the Communist standpoint, represents a twofold menace. There is first the economic danger. The purpose of state control of industry is partially thwarted if private capital controls the field of trade and is able to dictate the prices which must be paid by the consumer. Moreover, the steady accumulation of capital in private hands represents a real, if dormant menace to the predominance of the state in the economic life of the country. If this accumulation goes on, it is easy to foresee that the Nepmen will begin to extend their activities from trade to industry, and in this case more and more workers will come to depend upon them and the Government will find it more and more difficult to check their activities.

During the last few months several acts of the Soviet Government in the sphere of internal policy were pretty clearly dictated by fear of the encroachments of the Nep. It remains to be seen whether political measures, together with economic measures which are now being discussed in the field of trade regulation, will be sufficient to dam the tide of the Nep and to preserve in Russia the present state Socialist régime. In any event the struggle between the clashing economic systems, a struggle in which the Government's absolute political power is fairly offset by the superior skill and cunning of the Nepmen, is certainly the most important and absorbing development in the modern Russian scene.

NATIVE SONS PROPOSE CABRILLO MONUMENT

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 4 (Special Correspondence).—San Diego Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West is making application for federal permission to erect on Point Loma, within the Government reservation, a \$100,000 monument to the memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Portuguese explorer who discovered San Diego Bay.

If the movement, which has the backing of the grand parlor of the order, meets with approval at Washington, it is planned to enlist the financial support from Portugal, Spain, France and other countries which were in any way connected with the expedition headed by Cabrillo.

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Every woman will need one or
more of these slips to wear
under summer frocks.

They are of satin, of muslin,
of silk tulle and crepe de
chine. Those of lighter weight
have hip hems while the heavier,
opaque materials are made with
four and six-inch hems.

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silk radius at \$3.98—silk very
much like pongee, white, with
hip hem and hemstitched top.

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of Cracked Glass
Among the many refreshment sets
we are displaying this season is a
seven-piece set in cracked
glass with choice of either
amber or green handles. This
set is priced moderately at
\$7.00 for the seven pieces, con-
sisting of jug and six
glasses.

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Hudson Travel Luggage
and Tourists Needs
Those who travel will find this store ready to give splendid service
in all ready to wear, shoes, millinery, hosiery and travel luggage.
The Foster Bureau will gladly furnish all information and purchase
tickets and make reservations for you.

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When in need of anything in our
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EDUCATIONAL

English Professor
Says Japanese Need
to Play and to Think

Special Correspondence
Tokyo, Japan
CONSTRUCTIVE criticism of Japan's educational system as it exists today was given to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Robert Nichols, English poet, who is retiring as professor of English literature at Tokyo Imperial University after having occupied for three years the chair once held by Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Nichols, who is sailing for America, expects to spend the next six months in southern California, co-operating with motion picture directors in improvement of scenario work.

"You ask me for my opinion on education in Japan," said Mr. Nichols. "Before I answer, I want this understood: I reply, first, as an admirer of Japan's two supreme virtues—stoicism and capacity for hard work; second, as a confessed humanist who came to Japan expressly to try to aid the understanding between East and West; third, that I speak as one who wishes not wantonly to serve Japan, but as one who believes that what Japan is in sore need of is healthy, informed criticism. There is too much wanton mud slinging both by the Japanese press and by the press abroad on all subjects dealing with Japan, both with Japanese internal and Japanese external affairs. Japanese conceit and foreign prejudice are both apparently limitless. But the conceit of the Japanese has a better basis as far as foreigners are concerned than the prejudice of the foreigner. For foreign praise, no less than foreign abuse, has been absurdly irresponsible.

"The Japanese student is the hardest worker in the world. The humblest teachers are very self-sacrificing, but professors are apt to suffer from 'swelled-head' and forget that the teacher's supreme duty is not to rule but to serve. The teacher's job enjoys in Japan, as it should everywhere, extraordinary prestige, even more than it does in the United States. This is a reflection on the Japanese country (England), where the teacher enjoys little or no prestige whatsoever.

Representatives of a Machine
"I fancy, however, that this prestige in Japan is rather due to the fact that they are representatives of a machine called the State than to their learning or character. This I regret, for the State as a State exacts no respect from me. It is merely a machine and, like every other machine at present, is in danger of becoming the master of the man who is its servant. We fought the German precisely because we distrusted the machine-State idea. In this war the United States, Japan and England fought side by side. Today we are all in danger of being dominated by it. The pay of teachers in Japan is, except in the case of foreign teachers, even lower in scale than elsewhere. Here, as elsewhere, the Government exploits those who feel the call to teach. Japanese teachers and students overwork through natural inclination and are overworked by one of the most tyrannical government departments in Japan.

"Like other great powers, the Japanese are now money mad. Youth suffers as a result. But it would be less at a loss were it not so overworked, were it more trusted to think out its own and national problems. The world owes to young Japan every consideration for assuredly it does not receive it from its own elders. "The youth of Japan, especially in the middle school, is again grossly overexamined. The struggle from the middle school to the higher is desperate. The authorities, scared, apparently, by more schools and universities, build more schools and universities in so far as the folly of army and navy estimates permit. They would do better to preserve the health, mental and physical, of students in the schools and universities already existing. By the time the students reach the university the majority have little mental energy left.

Little Thinking in the Abstract
"The authorities, with indifference to abstract thought, seem never to have thought out what education (especially the teaching of the humanities) aims at. As they are strangers to the goal, so they seem strangers to the spirit of the new methods.

"Oh, they read about new methods, and even try them! 'Crazes' and 'fads' are one of the curses of Japan. But at present it appears quite impossible to awaken them to the colossal wastage, physical, mental and moral, that is occurring. They do not know what recreation is. Dominated by the good old grind theory and by the common Philistine and very Teutonic idea that information and knowledge are the same thing, they continue blissfully ignorant of the fact that the only thing a teacher can teach is 'what thinking is' and 'how to think' for oneself. They imagine knowledge is a storehouse. They are not aware that it is a factory. And so stodge in their Philistinism that they cannot really see the world of difference between the two. If they could, they would probably act on it, for they are decidedly aware that something is wrong. It is very difficult to convince a blind man that he is sitting in a dark room because he cannot tell what light is. So the Mombusho (Department



A Glimpse of Codrington College, Barbados, B. W. I.

A Hardy College Stands on Barbados

Special Correspondence
Barbados, B. W. I.
IN THE island of Barbados or "Little England," as she loves to call herself—"The starting point of Greater Britain in the West Indies," and one of the few ever-British colonies, stands a beautiful, weather-worn old building, Codrington College. Here the advantage of a college education may be enjoyed by all, irrespective of race or color. An Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was recently founded in Trinidad, but Codrington is the only regular college in the British West Indies. Situated in a retired and romantic spot, 14 miles from the capital, Bridgetown, and surrounded by stately cabbage palms reflected in a glassy lake, with the blue waters of the Atlantic beyond, the college gives no hint to the visitor of the vicissitudes and turmoils of the past. Twice demolished by hurricane and its construction stopped from time to time through lack of funds, the college, founded in 1710, started in 1716, was opened in 1745 only as a grammar school. It takes its name from Christopher Codrington, a Barbadian, who eventually became Captain-General of the Leeward and Caribbean Islands.

A Bond with the English
This worthy man was also a benefactor of All Souls', Oxford, of which college he had been a fellow, for he founded, endowed and equipped the library of that college, which like every bears his name today. The bond between the English and Barbadian college was further strengthened by the gift in 1843 from the warden and fellows of All Souls' to Codrington College of a marble bust, copied from the statue of the founder by Sir Henry Chubb in All Souls' Library. Among the bequests in Christopher Codrington's will, dated February, 1702, is the following: "I give and bequeath my two plantations in the island of Barbados to the Society for the Propagation of the Christian Religion in Foreign Parts—and my desire is to have the plantations continued entire, and 300 Negroes at least always the slaves to be conveyed by a number of professors and scholars maintained there, all of them to be under vows of poverty and chastity—who shall be obliged to study and practice physic and surgery as well as divinity—that they may have better opportunities of doing good to men's souls whilst they are taking care of their bodies." In other words, the chief object of the foundation was to further the training of medical missionaries. Thus a missionary society became the owner of 315 slaves, an anomalous situation! The two estates, yielding a net annual profit of £2000, and possessing three windmills, and the requisite buildings for the manufacture of sugar, now became the property, in trust, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S. P. G.). (The old estate bell which used to ring the slaves to work, is yet to be seen in the college garden.)

Exigencies of the Tropics
It was originally intended that the buildings should form the sites of a

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submitted to the trustees certain proposals for the more extensive teaching of tropical hygiene and preventative medicine, as it was felt that possibly more might be done in the direction of teaching "physic and surgery." Although these proposals met with the approval of the S. P. G., the idea, for various reasons, had to be abandoned. Most of the students, therefore, are occupied in working for the degree in divinity, though a regular course of lectures is delivered on medical subjects for clergymen who are to engage in missionary work.

Attractive Swimming Pool
One of the attractions of the college is a large swimming bath, fed with running water from a spring in the grounds. The delight of a plunge into its cool depths in the middle of a hot afternoon will be appreciated by anyone who has ever visited the tropics. On the beams of the roof are the following lines, the first four verses of which are taken from Roger's "Epistle to a Friend," the others being the composition of one of the most famous principals of the college, Bishop Richard Rawle, M. A., Cambridge.

Emblem of life! which, still, as we survey,
Seems motionless, yet ever glides away.
Emblem of youthful wisdom to endure,
Still changing yet unchangeable still pure.
Like this fresh cleansing wave still useful
Through rough tide passage to the boundless sea.
Still in that sea that shall not stagnant lie,
But ever joyous tasks of blessing ply.

Of sacred scenes these crystal streams may tell,
Bethesda's pool or soft Siloam's well.
Enjoy the pleasures these pure waters give,
But think of those which made the bathers live.
There is a fountain, Holy Scriptures say,
Where souls may bathe and sins be washed away.
Let all thy studies help thee Him to know
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For Something Genuine in Drawing

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE defect of most art teaching is that it incites the learners to draw above their natural powers and kills their pleasure in their drawing. That was the opinion of A. Clutton-Brock and it is true to the memory of most of us who lived in those unregenerate days when we struggled miserably with half-understood perspective, drew the dullest of "objects" or copied crayon landscapes which were touched up by our teacher before they reached the admiring family circle. Today there is a deep desire for sincerity in teaching, an effort to get at something genuine in the way of expression and in short the same freedom has penetrated the teaching of drawing that has given fresh impetus to other branches of education.

A good exponent of modern ways of teaching drawing is Miss Margaret Richardson. She spoke recently at a meeting of the Parents' National Educational Union with Prof. William Rothenstein, principal of the Royal College of Art in the chair. She highlighted her audience with a description of her work as a drawing mistress amongst the children of elementary schools.

Those children who have definite instruction as to how to draw and what to draw, and who are never left to their own resources, tend, said Miss Richardson, "every day and in every way to become duller and duller." But the child who is given materials and who proceeds to draw of his own volition, feels no embarrassment in his efforts up to the age of six or seven.

Between nine and eleven, there is a slight falling off, a paralyzing "how" interposes itself. An emphasis is laid upon "how" rather than upon "what" they shall draw.

But Miss Richardson's talents in teaching seem to start with a capacity for enabling the child to see a picture mentally before it draws it in color. The child, as it were, sees what he thinks and proceeds to translate thoughts on to paper without any traditional hindrance as to how he shall do it.

The child, said Miss Richardson, has an infinite range of ideas which he wants to express, and then she proceeded to tell her audience of the way in which a teacher must encourage with sympathetic criticism, never indulging in unintelligent criticism or ridicule at even the crudest of budding efforts.

In the paintings shown by Miss Richardson the audience was impressed with the volume of color attained. As the ordinary child usually draws an isolated object upon the paper with no sense of background, the children of the public schools at Dudley splashed in the brown, green, or gray environment in remarkably strong colors, and showed a very clear conception of contrast, such as was seen in the twinkling lamps of the miners against the dark background or the brilliant lights of the theater against the blackness of night.

Miss Richardson apparently accustoms her pupils to color in a host of ways, giving them countless skeins of wool to play with, matching and contrasting them, by helping their decorative sense, by talking over the scenes

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she chooses for illustration and discussing its points, but by no trick or method does she help them to express themselves in their transmission of ideas to paper. These children may be groping in an elementary sort of way, their productions may shock the early Victorian point of view, but Miss Richardson has achieved an amazing result with her pupils, she has proved the extraordinary ability for draftsmanship that is natural, not exceptional, to many children, and has broken down barriers of useless conventionalism, a fact to which Prof. Rothenstein's sympathetic remarks bore tribute.

Increasing Benefit
in Correspondence

Akron, O.
Special Correspondence

THE rapid growth of evening classes at the Municipal University of Akron, O., which at this time offers a complete freshman's college course, leads Prof. H. E. Simmons, in charge of this and the college's extension plan research work, to make the prediction that the university of the future will be mainly the headquarters of an educational system which will conduct its courses almost entirely by mail. It is Professor Simmons' idea that such a college could reach three times the number of students at present able to attend a university. This plan, according to the Akron educator, not only would relieve congested classrooms and dormitories, but would, as a matter of fact, give to students a much better opportunity to answer questions and elaborate on their papers.

For some time, Professor Simmons has been making a study of the correspondence courses already offered by such well-known schools as the state universities of Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, Minnesota and Colorado, and has attended a number of educational meetings where extension work has been discussed, and while efforts along this line have been mainly directed toward agricultural extension courses, educators everywhere are aware of the growing need for work in general lines.

Next year at the Akron Municipal University, of which Dr. Park H. Kolbe is head, a complete sophomore class will be held in the night college; later a junior and senior course will be added. In this way the boy or girl who is ready for it may gain a complete recognized college course by spending a few hours a week at the university after business hours.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS PAGE

The Riverman—A First Number

THE new board of editors of that sterling school magazine, the Riverman, vulgarly known as the Riv, sat about a long table in their office and looked gloomy.

"Well," said the Spotty Leopard at last, "how bad is it? How many manuscripts have we got for the first number?"

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, as official custodian of the manuscripts that came to the River School magazine from its enthusiastic and literary contributors, drew forth a thick sheaf of papers. All the editors except Mr. Spencer regarded these with warm approval.

"How many?" echoed Bobby Ward. "Sixteen," said Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Philip Snowden, known as the Snow Baby and admitted to the editorial staff because he could use a typewriter, smiled broadly. "That's a real bunch. That's plenty! I didn't know there was such a gang of authors in River School."

"There isn't," said Mr. Spencer. "There's only one. That's the Duke and he's sent us 16 poems."

Gloom reigned in the Riverman office. In the short time of two weeks the magazine would have to go to press, and so far the material on hand to fill one presumably fat and full number consisted simply, as Mr. Spencer had said, of the Duke's 16 poems.

"Well, what are we going to do?" inquired the unimaginative Spotty Leopard. "Write it all ourselves," suggested Bobby Ward, "an' sign different names to it."

"But what are we going to write about?" the Snow Baby wanted to know. "I," said the Spotty Leopard, who had just been given a mark of 42 in his Latin for the month, "am going to write an article about the Campaigns of Julius Caesar."

"What do you know about Julius Caesar anyway?" asked Mr. Spencer. "Nothin'," confessed the Spotty Leopard frankly. "But the Public Library's still open, and I've got to study a lot about him anyway so I can pass my June exams."

Bobby Ward spoke up. "I've been collecting all the words that 'em 'hash' in all the languages an' I'll put 'em all down. That ought to fill a page. I'll go ask Mr. Putnam what 'hash' is in Greek. It's fearfully interesting, honest it is."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer and the Snow Baby exchanged looks. They did not think much of the Campaigns of Julius Caesar, and they thought still less of the word "hash" in 67 languages. But they were too polite to say so until the Spotty Leopard and Bobby had gone away, arm in arm, bound presumably for the Public Library.

"What kind of an article are you going to write, Tooth-Paste?" asked the Snow Baby. "Not going to!" answered Mr. Spencer. "Well, then," said the Snow Baby, "comfortably, go get an idea. You're always getting ideas. The Snow Baby could afford to be comfortable for his entire editorship as editor of the Riverman, but he's not running a typewriter."

"You've got an uncle," fiercely accused Mr. Spencer, striding back and forth. "Sure," agreed the Snow Baby, opening his eyes and then closing them again, "Uncle Willie."

"He writes books," said Mr. Spencer. "Where does he write 'em?" demanded Mr. Spencer, still fiercely. "Packs his bag and goes to Africa or India or somewhere," said the Snow Baby, slowly and unwillingly waking up. "What's the idea, Tooth-Paste?"

"Come on!" said the energetic Mr. Spencer, seizing his friend by the sleeve. "Where?" asked the surprised Snow Baby. "I'm going home. Uncle Willie always has his dinner at six an' if I'm not on time, he'll be in a rage."

"We're going down to see Mr. Putnam," proclaimed Mr. Spencer, "an' ask him if Uncle Willie can come here an' talk to the kids, an' when he says 'yes,' you're going home to get Uncle Willie to do it if you have to drag him here."

"Huh," said the Snow Baby, smoothing down his coat-collar. "I know what the matter now."

"What?"

"You've got an idea."

The Snow Baby's Uncle Mr. Putnam had no objections at all to the appearance of such a famous author as Uncle Willie, and Uncle Willie, when approached by his nephew, said that he would be delighted to talk to the boys.

And so it came to pass that one warm May afternoon, when all the boys were nodding over their books, Uncle Willie arrived, was introduced with great ceremony, and began to speak in a great rumbling bellow of a voice.

Master Ducky Swan had heard various people speak at the River School before, and he prepared himself for a blissful nap until Uncle Willie should have finished and gone away. Two minutes later he was leaning over his desk, listening in rapt attention to Uncle Willie's adventures in the Argentine. And so was every other boy in the room.

Uncle Willie had been everywhere and had done everything, and when the boys had finished gasping at his description of the Marquessa, he was off on a gold rush in Canada. "Yes sir!" said the pleased Mr. Spencer, "he's a bear-cat! A regular bear-cat. Listen to this now!"

The entire schoolroom listened so well that when the bell rang for dismissal, the Snow Baby was the center of a furious group, all asking questions at once.

"Listen! Listen!" begged Master Ducky Swan, "does your uncle go to all these places just 'cause he writes books?"

"Sure!" said the Snow Baby proudly. "If you guys weren't so lazy, maybe you'd write something too an' be able to go to the South Seas."

"He does it just by writin'!" said the indignant Snow Baby. "My Uncle Willie's a lit'ry man, an' he got started writin' for his school magazine, an' he made the Yale Lit. an' he's never quit writin' since. Just packs his bag, he does, and goes off to Africa faster'n anythin', whenever he wants to."

"Huh!" said Master Swan, keeping a tight hold on the Snow Baby's coat. "Now, look here! D'you s'pose if I went an' wrote something?"

One Week Later

Just one week later, the Riverman Board of editors met once more in solemn conference.

"What's all this mess in the corner, Tooth-Paste?" inquired the Spotty Leopard.

Mr. Spencer and the Snow Baby smiled widely. "That's just a few manuscripts for The Riverman."

"A few?" gasped the Spotty Leopard and Bobby at once.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Spencer blandly. "Cupboard's full of 'em, too. Never saw such a lit'ry gang in all my life. Since Snow Baby's Uncle Willie came an' talked all 'bout Africa an' such places, everybody's decided to be novelists or poets or something. Yesterday, we got stuff enough for a year's worth of 'em more comin'."

The Spotty Leopard thought of Julius Caesar stranded in Gaul, and smiled broadly. Then, as his eyes took in the full extent of the manuscript collection in the cupboard and on the floor, the smile faded away into a look of terrible gloom.

"Now what's the matter?" asked the Snow Baby. "Didn't Uncle Willie do a good job?"

The Spotty Leopard grew more gloomy than ever. "Sure he did. But—but we've got to read all that stuff, hundreds an' hundreds of 'em, an' an' here comes another one."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer caught up a white slip of paper that slid through a little slit in the door.

"Poem from the Duke," he said, grinning.

A long, long time to save up enough to buy such a doll as the one in the picture. She kissed the wistful face of her little daughter and promised to make a new rag baby to take the place of the one now rapidly falling apart.

Lizzie-Lou looked longingly at the picture, then gave a big sigh. "No Mummie dear," she said, "I'm afraid I can't pretend that a rag doll looks like a baby any longer."

It was soon after this happened that the people who attend to such things, decided to make a new, good rag doll through the mountains, where hitherto there had been only an old, very rough one. This brought a fresh interest for Lizzie-Lou, for while the new rag doll was being made, a detour had to be taken which brought many automobiles right past the little girl's home.

A few hundred yards below this spot a small creek had to be forded. This was usually an easy matter but at this particular time it was rendered more difficult on account of heavy rains.

One afternoon a large automobile came spinning along, passing the little girl as she stood by the roadside. She wished that she might have had time to tell the driver how much easier it would be for him to get across the creek if he went a little slower but even as she thought this, the big car splashed into the water. It went down the bank and into the creek easily enough, but when it tried to climb the opposite side, it stuck fast in the mud and refused to move.

Chug-chug, it went and then, chug-chug again, but it was no good. There was this big, beautiful looking automobile standing in the middle of the creek.

Margaret's Doll

In a few moments a lady opened one of the windows and beckoned to Lizzie-Lou, who ran down to the water's edge. Lizzie-Lou was too shy to say anything but she pointed to her father coming down through the woods with his team of horses.

She said she would help them as he had helped others before. With willing little feet she ran to the house to ask her mother for the long thick rope which she knew would be needed.

When she returned, her father was already in conversation with the driver of the big car. A little girl about her own size was leaning out of one of the windows and it was not very long before she and Lizzie-Lou were talking to each other.

The small stranger's name was Margaret and her home was in Washington. She held something in her arms to which she drew the other little girl's attention.

Lizzie-Lou gasped. It was a doll so like the one that she had admired in the paper book, that she could hardly believe her eyes. The hair hung in the same fascinating curls beneath a dainty hood and she seemed to smile at Lizzie-Lou in the most friendly manner. "Oh, Oh," whispered the little girl, "if only I could hold her in my own arms for just one minute."

Bob and Jim, the two powerful horses, were doing their best to help and in less than time it takes to tell, they had pulled the automobile free from the mud.

As the engine started, the little passenger leaned further out of the window to get a better view of what was happening. She forgot all about the doll in her arms. The car gave a violent lurch and, how it all happened never seemed very clear to Lizzie-Lou, but as she watched, that wonderful, beautifully dressed doll fell with a big splash into the muddy waters of the creek.

Margaret cried out and so did Lizzie-Lou. It would have been hard to tell which little girl was most affected by the seeming disaster. It was Lizzie-Lou's father who waded into the creek and eventually fished the doll. No one would have known her.

The Adopted Baby

"She's far too muddy to have in the car," said Margaret's mother. "Never mind, dear," she added. "We will buy another just like it when we get to Washington."

Margaret's father put some money into the hand of Lizzie-Lou's father and with a loud snort from the engine, the big car rolled up the slope from the creek, turned a corner in the road and disappeared.

There was nothing to do but to take the dolly home. She certainly seemed to need attention. Mummie came to Lizzie-Lou's assistance and together they washed off the mud. The long, wet hair was thoroughly dried and combed and Mummie's skillful fingers coaxed the curls back again.

It was great fun to wash and from the little garments, which were soon restored to their original daintiness. "Not one whit the worse for her adventure," said Mummie as she fastened the last button in the pretty blue dress and lifted the doll up for Lizzie-Lou's inspection.

The little girl held out longing arms. "Could I pretend that she is my very own, just for tonight?" she begged.

"Someone will have to adopt her," was the reply, "for she seems to need a motherly hand."

Lizzie-Lou thinks that Margaret must have received a new doll in Washington for she never came back again to fetch her first baby who, if one can judge from her expression, is entirely satisfied with her second mother.

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Donna Mother of Pearl Necklaces, 22 inches long, strung on heavy silk cord. Graded Beads—white, amber, pink, coral.

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Will make any combination or length to order at 10% additional cost.

Sold by mail, postage prepaid. Send check, or money order with your order. If unsatisfactory, money refunded immediately.

My Swing Song

I swing high, And I swing low, And I swing where The apples grow. The thing I see Does no one know But when I'm a-swinging.

Just next door, Over the wall, Two little boys Play at ball. I hear them stare, When first they saw me a-swinging.

Further away, I can see A little girl playing Under a tree. She looked surprised When she saw me High in the air, a-swinging.

The girl can't see The little boys. She only hears Their shouts and noise. And they can't see Their neighbor's toys. But I can, when I'm a-swinging!

English Country Life in June

The Fir Rape

ONE of the strangest of all British plants is the fir rape, which you may find in flower just now in shady wood and shrubberies. It is so very unlike an ordinary plant that you are bound to wonder what you have found as soon as you catch a glimpse of it.

At first a little curved yellowish stalk begins to push its way through the soil, and day by day this grows higher and higher, until it reaches four or five inches. All this time, however, its cluster of blossoms has remained curved gracefully downwards, reminding you of nothing so much as a shepherd's crook, but now at last it straightens out, opens its flowers for a few days, and then shrivels all away.

No green stems, no colored flowers belong to the fir rape. Every bit of it is of a pale primrose yellow. A little later it turns almost black, and then you see nothing more of its strange ways until another spring comes round.

The White Camellia

A beautiful plant of the corn and clover fields at this season is the snowy white camellia, with flowers quite as attractive as many of those which are treasured in English gardens. The strange thing about this plant, however, is that you do not know it at its best unless you see it in the twilight. All day long it seems to slumber, often closing its pretty blossoms in the fullness of the sunshine, but when evening comes, it opens its spotted petals, and gives forth a fragrance resembling the honeysuckles down the hedgerow.

You may often catch its perfume on the evening air long before you see the plant itself, and you will not therefore be surprised to find that it is a great favorite with moths and other night-flying insects. There are many little English wild flowers which open their blossoms only in the sunshine, but the white camellia is a plant of the night, and even in the darkness you can see its dazzling white flowers quite a long distance away.

The Bee Orchis

By far the most mysterious of all the plants which are decking the chalk downs in June is the quaint little bee orchis. Its blossoms have their central portion so much like the insect after which it has been named that if you did not look closely at it, you would almost certainly think that a real live bee had settled there, and was quietly sipping sweet nectar.

Even the bees themselves seem to be deceived, for you never see them visit the flowers, although honey is their lifeblood, and so pass busily on in search of other blossoms lest they should intrude on a fellow worker's private ground!

The Anemone

In almost every pool of stagnant water today you may find a queer little animal called the anemone, but it is so tiny that you need a good lens or microscope to enable you to watch its workings. Although we call it an animal, it is really little more than a speck of jelly, yet it is very much alive. It has no legs for swimming or walking, and it has no mouth for eating, and yet it moves about and feeds with the greatest of ease.

Current Events for Boys and Girls

The Oklahoma Powwow

WHAT is said to be the largest gathering of American Indians ever planned ended its three-day powwow at Tulsa, Oklahoma, yesterday, June 11. Indians from no less than 183 tribes were expected from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and it must have been an unusually interesting company.

The object of the powwow was to unite the tribes so that together they might take steps to protect the rights of the Indians. It has been proposed that a grand council of all the chiefs be formed to deal with the Indians' troubles and problems, and to hold guard over the traditions of the race.

On Monday there was to be an Indian ball game (the ancestor of basketball). In this game there are 24 players on each side, each player being armed with two clubs, and the game, lasting from 7 o'clock till sundown, evidently Indian athletes believe in long hours! For Tuesday a pageant of progress was planned to parade through the streets of Tulsa. This pageant was to show the Indian as he was before the white man came, and finally the college trained Indian of today.

Choosing the Next President

Who will be the next President of the United States? This is the question the two great political parties, Republican and Democratic, are deciding this month. Delegates, sent by the Republican Party from all the states, are meeting now in Cleveland. Delegates, sent by the Democratic Party, will meet in New York on June 24. They will choose their candidates for President and for Vice-President. The citizens of the United States will elect on Nov. 4 other delegates, called electors, who are pledged to vote for the candidates of one or the other party. The election of the President is announced at once by comparing the number of Republican and Democratic electors elected. The actual vote for President, which occurs in the House of Representatives in Wash-

ington in February, is almost always only a form or ceremony.

Smaller parties will hold conventions and name their candidates during the summer, but they are important only if they attract either many Republicans or many Democrats away from their own party. The two big parties are very closely matched.

Besides choosing their candidates for President, the great conventions do two other things. First, they make promises of what their candidates will do if they are elected and state their opinion about many important public questions. These promises and opinions are called "platforms," and on them the candidates are said to stand. Second, the conventions choose the men who are to manage the election campaigns and collect the money to pay for them.

Student "Ambassadors"

On June 21 the steamship Saxonia will carry 16 student "ambassadors" of good will from the United States to Europe. They are to spend 10 weeks in Europe, dividing their time between seven countries. The program is 10 days in France, 15 to 20 days in Germany, 10 days in England, and short visits to Switzerland, Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. They represent the American Student Christian Associations, and their object is to study general conditions in Europe, and especially the aims of certain student movements there.

There were scores of applications from those who wanted to join this group, and this is another sign of the growing interest of the students of all countries in one another, and in general in the "other fellow." The European Student Relief has done splendid work in encouraging a "brotherhood" feeling, and when Japanese students felt their country slighted by the recent decision of the United States to exclude Japanese, it was their fellow students of America that they appealed to. It is the students of today who have the long-distance vision.

Letter From a Little Chinese Girl

My Dear Brother:

Since thou hast gone to the great land across the seas, I have been most lonely. The American lady who comes to me twice each week, to teach me English, now that our old tutor has gone, says I should write to thee. With thou answer for her alone?

I will tell thee all I do, and thou wilt perhaps tell me of the life at sister-in-law make her toilet. She says she likes the ways of old China and that she will keep to them. It may be that I will too, but I think I would like to go across the waters and study at one of the American schools of which Miss Meredith tells me.

Our sister looks very lovely after her maids have helped her to dress. When she sat before the mirror and covered her face with sweet-smelling honey and then with rice powder, she became a fair flower. Her hair is so glossy and lustrous, her eyebrows arched like willow leaves, and she is so sweet in her fine linen and soft silk robes. The plum tree blossom is not more beautiful.

She let me peep into her bag with its great red tassels, and I could see my own face in the mirror that she carries in it. My face looked round and wondering. The maids said, "The Little One is serious about it. She misses her brother, who was ever kind to her." But I know that thou art thinking often of me, thy sister, who sends thee much love.

Hidden Flowers

1. A quality of sugar, and a man's name.

2. A color, and a person who roams?

3. A bird, and something used in riding?

4. A part of the eye?

5. A minister?

6. An animal, and where ferry-boats come in?

7. A certain time of the day?

8. An animal, and a small gong?

9. What unmarried men wear?

10. Used on dresses, and a mythological creature?

The key to the puzzle which appeared May 15, follows:

1. Handel. 5. List.

2. Morari. 6. Mendelssohn.

3. Chopin. 7. Schumann.

4. Schubert.

My BOOKHOUSE



ITS PURPOSE

My BOOKHOUSE does three very definite things for children. It gives them a taste for reading; it tends to create an appreciation for the best in art; it helps to build a foundation of character. My BOOKHOUSE owes its existence to a conviction that children's books should educate and inspire as well as entertain. It is not intended to form the child's only reading but to provide a basis upon which he may choose wisely his later reading.

ITS PLAN

My BOOKHOUSE is as remarkable for what it omits as for what it includes. Every selection has been chosen (1) for its literary merit, (2) for its interest for the child, (3) for its influence for good. Whatever failed to pass all three tests was excluded. The selections are carefully graded so as to place each before the child at the time he most needs it and can best appreciate it. It is indexed so as to find readily any particular type of story. Selected, edited, graded and indexed by one who is a mother as well as a writer—Olive Beaupre Miller.

ITS CONTENTS

My BOOKHOUSE consists of 6 volumes—a total of 2560 pages, 337 selections including 197 authors and the literature of 36 countries. It is charmingly illustrated with more than 1500 illustrations, many in color.

Free to Parents

Clip here and mail for free booklet, "Right Reading for Children," by the editor—Olive Beaupre Miller, also booklet of appreciations by nearly a hundred literary authorities, educators and parents.

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"The child who reads is the child who leads"

SUNSET STORIES

A Footprint in the Sand

When Cruise saw a footprint Before him in the sand, The sight of it surprised him And brought him to a stand.

"Why, yesterday," said he, "this sand Was very smooth and tidy: Who could have made a footprint here? It must have been Man Friday!"

IT WAS the first day Mary and John had come to the beach. And as Mary and John lived in winter only about a mile or so from the beach, and the summer cottages where people lived in warm weather were not yet opened for the season, they had the beach very much to themselves. Later it would be different, and almost anywhere you looked there would be somebody of your own size, or even smaller, digging in the sand with a shovel, or wading in the ocean. There would be nursemaids sitting in rows, and there would be grown-up persons in bathing suits.

But just now there was nothing but sand in one place and water in another with waves making a white thrill along the edge of the sand. And the sand was as smooth as a floor, with not a footprint in it except those that John and Mary made themselves. Nurse made footprints too, of course, but she took no pleasure in running here and there on the beach, so her footprints stopped at the place where she had sat down on a shovel and began to knit.

"I never saw such smooth sand in my life," said John. "What shall we make first?"

"Let's make a castle," said Mary. "It is the smoothest sand. See what a fine footprint I've made."

"Let's not bother with a castle. Let's make a big footprint."

"How would we do that?" asked Mary. "I'll show you," said John. "I've got an idea. We'll make a real footprint!

first, and then we'll make it bigger and bigger and bigger."

So John carefully made a footprint in the sand. And then he took a stick and drew a line round the footprint. And then another line all the way round outside that line, and kept on drawing lines round the footprint.

"I see what you're doing," said Mary. "You're marking out a great big footprint, and then when we've pounded down the sand inside of the line, and patted it smooth just as if it had been stepped on, it will look like a real footprint."

"That's just it," said John. "We'll make it look as if anybody who comes along afterward will wonder who could have made such a big footprint."

And then neither John nor Mary said anything, but they dug and patted and smoothed the sand, and made some deeper places to look as if they had been made by real toes, and a deep place to look as if it had been made by a real heel. And when they got it finished it was almost time to go home for lunch.

"There!" said John. "I guess if Robinson Crusoe had seen that footprint on his island, he'd have been most astonished!"

"He'd have thought Man Friday must be a giant," said Mary. "And about the biggest giant anybody ever heard of," said John. "Anybody who could make a real footprint like that would be about as tall as a telegraph pole."

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CINEMA SURVEY REVEALS NO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Monitor Investigation Indicates Alleged Inhumane Practices Do Not Exist in Motion Picture Industry

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Careful investigation here into the charges that cruelty is practiced in the handling of animal performers in the motion picture industry has revealed a sincere striving on the part of producers, directors and actors alike to avoid cruel practices at all costs, and scarcely an indication of cruelty to animals in the industry, even in the remote past. Studio attaches of high rank, low degree ranging from producers to "extras", agree that cruelty is not employed, and nearly every one interviewed has declared he would protest inhuman treatment of animals, and would leave the employ of any company which permitted it.

Whatever may have been the condition within the industry before humane organizations took up the cry that there was cruelty connected with the performance of animals before the camera, motion picture circles now are very much awake to their relationship to four-footed actors now, and have given every assurance that they are and will continue to be well treated without exception. Frederick W. Beeton, secretary of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, which embraces virtually the entire industry on the Pacific Coast, who more than any other single individual is empowered to speak for the industry as a whole here, made the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor:

The motion-picture industry has never countenanced cruelty to animals used in the making of films, and every possible safeguard is thrown about these faithful actors to protect them in every way.

Complaints Invited

If either now or in the future any instance of a departure from this standard comes to light, I am even more interested in seeing that cruelty is stopped than are the humane societies, for, in addition to my wish to see the animals protected in my desire to protect the good name of the industry, which inhumanity would harm.

If anyone knows of, or suspects, cruel practices in the making of motion pictures, I would consider it a favor if he would come directly to me with his complaint, addressing me at 6912 Hollywood Boulevard, and I promise to do my utmost to have a complete investigation made of the affair.

I believe, however, that the charges of cruelty placed against the industry, which your investigation has disproved, are largely the result of a lack of understanding of the making of films. Feats which seem to involve great hardships to animals are, in practically every case recorded on the screen through trick photography, and the animal involved is never once subjected to the slightest danger of harm, much less to actual suffering.

If a horse jumps over the edge of a three-foot bank, and, "cut," the film is a dummy plunging over real cliff, and the real horse safe and happy. It can be made to appear that the real horse went over the cliff, it seems to me there is no harm done to animals. We resent strongly the charge of "implied cruelty" in our films. Regulating the material that makes up our pictures is censorship, pure and simple, and we shall resist it. But actual cruelty we shall not tolerate.

The studios are at all times open to accredited humane officers, who are free to visit them and watch the making of pictures where animals are used. Under the close supervision of an actor, however, is generally as interested in the welfare of the animals as any humane worker.

Monitor Investigation

A Monitor representative who visited virtually every studio of Hollywood and vicinity where animals are used in the making of pictures, found every one connected with these establishments most emphatic in denying that cruelty is ever connected with the handling of animal actors. Not only would cruelty be of no benefit in securing results before the camera, they asserted, but would be a liability of cases produce the very opposite of the result desired. No trick of photography can make a cringing dog appear on the screen anything but a cringing dog, and an animal intimidated by his trainer either as part of his training or in the making of a picture cannot be made to act in a natural or convincing manner.

Joseph Schenck, prominent as a producer and having large interests in a number of branches of the industry, emphasized the friendly feeling of actors toward animals in the following statement for the Monitor:

Actors are inclined to be a rather temperamental lot, and it is necessary for producers and directors to see to it that they are not offended, or otherwise. It is often impossible for them to act at their best. And if there is one point upon which actors as a class are a little more decided than another it is in their love for animals. They are always talking of the horror of vivisection, and are among the most staunch supporters of humane organizations. If cruelty to animals were tolerated by our directors some of our most valuable actors and actresses would not only refuse to work, but would, I believe, actually resign.

During my long experience in motion-picture work I have never seen nor heard of an actual case of cruelty to an animal. The people who have raised this cry of inhumanity may have the best intentions, but I believe they are entirely misguided. I have intimate knowledge of the making of some 400 pictures, about 100 of which I have myself produced and about 150 of which have had animals in the action. In many cases actors have become so attached to these animals that some of them are still on my hands as pets, though of no use in any but the smallest picture for which they were first trained.

Classes of Animal Actors

Investigation of the studios and interviews with those who have to do with the training of animals brought out the fact that the number of pictures in which animals are used to any great extent is relatively small, and that in most cases these animals are under the constant care of their trainers while before the camera. These animals may be divided roughly into two classes: those that act and

those which appear before the camera without consciously making any effort to do differently than at any other time in their lives, such as cattle and horses being driven in herds, saddle and draft animals and such like. In the work of this class of animals there is not often even a suspicion of cruelty.

The general complaint has come from the acting of highly trained dogs, horses, monkeys, a few goats and cats, and more especially such undomesticated animals as lions, tigers, leopards and bears. Trainers of this latter class of animals, however, declare that their work is the result of a daily routine of training in which cruelty has no part, and that in nearly every case there is need for neither rehearsal nor repetition of the scene to be photographed.

Charles Murphy, trainer of the animals at Universal City, put his lions through their paces to demonstrate his methods. Entering an arena with five full-grown male lions and no weapon but a buggy whip, he called each animal by name in giving commands. The huge cats growled, snarled and sprung at their trainer when he commanded them to do so, but became docile immediately upon another order, and stood or walked at will close to his back when he had thrown his whip aside and stood conversing through the bars of the arena. Mr. Murphy declared that some of his lions were trained to snarl and spring, and did so with no fear and because of no form of cruelty. These animals, he said, are "double-bred" with others trained to be docile in the pictures.

Kindness Used in Training

Cy de Vry, trainer at the Selig Zoo, from which many animals are rented to picture companies, said that the results which are achieved in motion pictures would be impossible under any training other than that of kindness and understanding. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gaye, who own 45 lions, many of which are rented to picture producers, told a similar story. Their animals are trained by kindness alone, and will permit their trainers to caress and quail them about in a manner extremely unusual for this type of animal.

Charles and Al Christie, who have been producing pictures longer in Hollywood than anyone else here, told the Monitor representative that they have used hundreds of small animals in pictures, and that they have never had so much as an accident in connection with the making of their pictures. They told of many dogs who enjoyed their work so thoroughly as to beg permission to do tricks again, and again, and of educated dogs which seemed to manifest almost human intelligence. Both declared that instances of cruelty in the handling of motion picture animals were unknown to them.

Frederick Wilson, humane officer of the Los Angeles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, corroborated this view that cruelty is not practiced in the industry, declaring that he had made frequent trips to the studios most generally employing animals and never having seen anything but the most humane treatment accorded animals.

Taking up the specific charges which had been made against pictures, William S. Hart was found rather amused by the accusation of having jumped a horse over a cliff in a recent production. His amusement, he explained, was because to save his horse he had used a dummy in its place, but made the leap on the dummy himself.

Ten Commandments' Race

Cecil B. De Mille, director of "The Ten Commandments," denied that horses had been injured in a chariot race in the picture, saying that the animals were the property of the United States Army, and were managed throughout by cavalrymen "borrowed" for the occasion and dressed as Egyptian charioteers. He recounted the methods employed to make the large number of animals used on a desert location in this film as comfortable as possible, and declared none had been injured or harmed.

James Cruze, director of "The Covered Wagon," declared the assertion that "upward of 400 animals had been cruelly injured" in the making of the film was an utter falsification of the facts. Two horses were drowned, he explained, in the fording of a river, when, against his better judgment, he had allowed a long rope to be fastened to a wagon tongue, which became so heavy it drew the horses under. No other animals were harmed, he declared.

Hal Roach proved to the satisfaction of numerous witnesses, including some of the P. C. A. men, that the charges of cruelty in "The Call of the Wild," and his "Dippy Doo Doo" series were without foundation.

Thomas H. Ince asserted that in the recent filming of "The Last Frontier" in Alberta he had merely utilized the opportunity of filming a large herd of buffalo to lead to slaughter by Canadian officials because of lack of forage. He considered the opportunity a rare one for reproducing an historical scene, and declared that the few lion shot before the camera were dispatched by Government riflemen just outside rather than in the heart of the stockade erected for the purpose. Mr. Schenck explained that in "Ashes of Vengeance," a supposed wolf-actor, whose treatment was criticized as cruel, was in reality none other than the highly trained police dog, Rin-Tin-Tin, except in one scene, where a dummy, seen at the stock rooms of Universal City, was substituted. This assertion was borne out by Frank Lloyd, who directed the picture.

A list of others too long to enumerate gave similar testimony. Cruelty, they explained, is unnecessary in the handling of animals for motion pictures. Some directors were inclined to be suspicious of the methods of others, but no case could be found which, when held up to the light of impartial investigation, indicated that cruelty to animals was practiced by those who make the silent drama.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY MARKET VALUE

Common Stock Selling \$42,000,000 Less Than Book Value Shown in Report

NEW YORK, June 12.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is selling in the stock market for \$42,000,000. Of this aggregate, \$34,988,157 represents \$300,000 of preferred shares at \$117½ and \$837,875,001 the 20,000,000 shares of \$25 par common at \$41.

The selling price of the common of slightly under \$42,000,000, is low when considered in connection with the book value of \$730,166,614, shown for the common in the balance sheet of Dec. 31 last, with assets stated at very modest figures.

A striking contrast of the present selling price of the common stock is obtained by comparing it with the high price this year, 42½, which gave the common a market value of \$848,547,613. At its high of 46, in 1923, New Jersey common was selling for \$922,475.

At the top price of last year, the common alone was selling for about \$1,000,000 more than the present combined selling price of preferred and common. The shrinkage in the market value of the common from last year's high totals \$235,888,577, more than 25 per cent.

Modest Valuations

The present market value of the common is \$42,000,000 less than the book value shown in the 1923 annual statement. The statement of assets in the annual report places property values far below their real worth.

This is largely occasioned by the Standard Oil policy of putting in assets at cost, from which there is a regular annual depreciation. Thus, numerous assets are still on the books at actual cost, less accumulated depreciation 10, 20, and even 40 years ago.

Some instances of this were pointed out recently in analyzing the \$1,149,004,858 assets shown in the report. Probably the most notable understatement of asset value is that of \$88,000,000 for the New Jersey's own refineries—Bayonne, Bayway, Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, and Charleston—with capacity for 250,000 barrels daily and its entire marketing equipment. There is more than one important oil company with much less capacity which carries its refineries and marketing facilities above \$88,000,000, and still can be considered fair in its valuation.

New Jersey's valuation, averaging about \$350 a barrel of refining capacity, goes beyond being conservative. In considering these plants are the last word in modern refining practices, the extremely high valuation of real estate, such as that on which its New York Harbor plants are located, and the facility with which big domestic and foreign consuming markets can be reached, it is doubtful if these plants could be duplicated for less than \$200,000,000.

How Subsidiaries are Figured

The same policy follows in affiliated properties (those in which it owns 50 per cent or more), such as Standard Oil of Louisiana, Humble Oil, Imperial Oil, Ltd., Carter Oil, foreign subsidiaries, pipe line companies and the big natural gas companies like Hope Natural Gas and East Ohio Gas. All these are lumped together in the sum of \$220,627,465. This is far under the real worth. Carter Oil is one of the principal producers in the mid-continent district, while Humble, Louisiana and Imperial are themselves among the big oil companies. The foreign subsidiaries handle oil products in all countries except the British Isles and China.

In investments the same conservative method of valuation obtains. New Jersey shows investments "in other than affiliated companies" at \$14,971,726. Yet this includes about 205,000 shares of Tide Water Oil, which alone sell for about \$25,000,000.

Stocks owned by affiliated companies are shown at \$4,338,775, included in which is Imperial Oil's holdings of about 66 per cent of 7,118,000 shares of International Petroleum. Imperial's stock interest in International alone is worth \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more than the total shown for affiliated companies' stock holdings.

SHIPMENT OF IRON ORE FOR 5 MONTHS EXCEEDS LAST YEAR

ST. PAUL, June 12.—The movement of iron ore from the Minnesota Iron ranges to June 1 of this year exceeded the total to June of 1923, according to the Duluth, Mesabi & Northern Railway figures, the total being 7,248,202 tons compared with 6,683,889 tons for the corresponding period of a year ago.

The May shipments in 1924 were almost as great as in May of 1923, being 6,881,815 tons and 6,671,705 tons respectively. This showing is better than had been anticipated, as mining operations on the Minnesota ranges this year have not been so great as in 1923, and forecasts have been that the total of the season will not exceed 50,000,000 tons compared with almost 60,000,000 a year ago.

The shipments in May show that the Great Northern handled the largest amount of ore that month in the history of the company since its inception. This ore is practically all independent companies' output. The Great Northern in May moved 1,631,311 tons, on the Duluth, Mesabi & Northern, a Steel Corporation line, carrying more than 2,027,300 tons.

Forecasts from Ironwood, Mich., are that the Gogebic range will ship 6,000,000 tons this year, 500,000 tons less than a year ago.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, June 12.—The stock market today was irregular with trading small. Gilt edge issues were in demand and continued ease in the money situation. French loans moved upward on anticipation of a speedy ending of the political crisis in the east. Oil rallied on repurchases by Amsterdam houses. Kamras were irregular on Johannesburg adjustments. Home rails steadied. Russian values were quiet and mixed. Rio Tinto was 32½ and Hudson's Bay 5½.

RUSSIA PURCHASES \$40,000,000 OF COTTON

NEW YORK, June 12.—Russia has purchased between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of cotton in the United States since the first of the year, according to Alex Gumbert, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., which handled the purchases.

More than \$20,000,000 has already been paid by the syndicate, he says. The purchases total more than 200,000 bales, most of which has been delivered at Murmansk by Russian ships, according to Mr. Gumbert.

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Modest Valuations

The present market value of the common is \$42,000,000 less than the book value shown in the 1923 annual statement. The statement of assets in the annual report places property values far below their real worth.

This is largely occasioned by the Standard Oil policy of putting in assets at cost, from which there is a regular annual depreciation. Thus, numerous assets are still on the books at actual cost, less accumulated depreciation 10, 20, and even 40 years ago.

Some instances of this were pointed out recently in analyzing the \$1,149,004,858 assets shown in the report. Probably the most notable understatement of asset value is that of \$88,000,000 for the New Jersey's own refineries—Bayonne, Bayway, Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, and Charleston—with capacity for 250,000 barrels daily and its entire marketing equipment. There is more than one important oil company with much less capacity which carries its refineries and marketing facilities above \$88,000,000, and still can be considered fair in its valuation.

New Jersey's valuation, averaging about \$350 a barrel of refining capacity, goes beyond being conservative. In considering these plants are the last word in modern refining practices, the extremely high valuation of real estate, such as that on which its New York Harbor plants are located, and the facility with which big domestic and foreign consuming markets can be reached, it is doubtful if these plants could be duplicated for less than \$200,000,000.

How Subsidiaries are Figured

The same policy follows in affiliated properties (those in which it owns 50 per cent or more), such as Standard Oil of Louisiana, Humble Oil, Imperial Oil, Ltd., Carter Oil, foreign subsidiaries, pipe line companies and the big natural gas companies like Hope Natural Gas and East Ohio Gas. All these are lumped together in the sum of \$220,627,465. This is far under the real worth. Carter Oil is one of the principal producers in the mid-continent district, while Humble, Louisiana and Imperial are themselves among the big oil companies. The foreign subsidiaries handle oil products in all countries except the British Isles and China.

In investments the same conservative method of valuation obtains. New Jersey shows investments "in other than affiliated companies" at \$14,971,726. Yet this includes about 205,000 shares of Tide Water Oil, which alone sell for about \$25,000,000.

Stocks owned by affiliated companies are shown at \$4,338,775, included in which is Imperial Oil's holdings of about 66 per cent of 7,118,000 shares of International Petroleum. Imperial's stock interest in International alone is worth \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more than the total shown for affiliated companies' stock holdings.

SHIPMENT OF IRON ORE FOR 5 MONTHS EXCEEDS LAST YEAR

ST. PAUL, June 12.—The movement of iron ore from the Minnesota Iron ranges to June 1 of this year exceeded the total to June of 1923, according to the Duluth, Mesabi & Northern Railway figures, the total being 7,248,202 tons compared with 6,683,889 tons for the corresponding period of a year ago.

The May shipments in 1924 were almost as great as in May of 1923, being 6,881,815 tons and 6,671,705 tons respectively. This showing is better than had been anticipated, as mining operations on the Minnesota ranges this year have not been so great as in 1923, and forecasts have been that the total of the season will not exceed 50,000,000 tons compared with almost 60,000,000 a year ago.

The shipments in May show that the Great Northern handled the largest amount of ore that month in the history of the company since its inception. This ore is practically all independent companies' output. The Great Northern in May moved 1,631,311 tons, on the Duluth, Mesabi & Northern, a Steel Corporation line, carrying more than 2,027,300 tons.

Forecasts from Ironwood, Mich., are that the Gogebic range will ship 6,000,000 tons this year, 500,000 tons less than a year ago.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, June 12.—The stock market today was irregular with trading small. Gilt edge issues were in demand and continued ease in the money situation. French loans moved upward on anticipation of a speedy ending of the political crisis in the east. Oil rallied on repurchases by Amsterdam houses. Kamras were irregular on Johannesburg adjustments. Home rails steadied. Russian values were quiet and mixed. Rio Tinto was 32½ and Hudson's Bay 5½.

RUSSIA PURCHASES \$40,000,000 OF COTTON

NEW YORK, June 12.—Russia has purchased between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of cotton in the United States since the first of the year, according to Alex Gumbert, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., which handled the purchases.

More than \$20,000,000 has already been paid by the syndicate, he says. The purchases total more than 200,000 bales, most of which has been delivered at Murmansk by Russian ships, according to Mr. Gumbert.



THE PURITANS OF NEW ENGLAND

FIRMNESS of conviction and unflinching faith in their ideals enabled the early settlers of New England to survive all hardships and to lay the cornerstone of American civilization and prosperity.

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CLOSE TO RECORD EARNINGS SHOWN BY UNITED SHOE

Profits in 1923 of \$3.30 a Share Were Second Largest in Company's History

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation reported the second largest earnings in its history in the fiscal period ended Feb. 28, 1924. Operating profits amounted to \$8,054,941. Only once was the company's earnings so high. This exceeded 1917, when operating net amounted to \$8,174,452.

Compared with profits of \$6,547,215 in the 1922-23 fiscal year, earnings just reported show an increase of \$1,507,726 or more than 23 per cent. Measured against net of \$3,019,871 in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1917, the increase is more than 160 per cent.

After dividends of 6 per cent on the 423,729 shares of preferred stock of \$25 par and reserves for taxes and contingencies, the 40 per cent stock dividend of 1923 net amounted to \$6,416,348. This was equivalent to \$3.30 a share on the 1,941,535 shares of common, compared with share profits of \$1.18 in 1922.

It is to be remembered, however, that at the end of the 1922 fiscal year there were outstanding only 1,386,506 shares of common, the 40 per cent stock dividend accounting for the increase. On a strictly comparative basis, last year's profits before the stock dividend were equivalent to more than \$4.50 a share, the largest in seven years.

New Leases in Force

While last year's increase in earnings is indeed gratifying, it is in no sense a measure of earning power under the new leases and royalties installed in 1923. In January, 1923, certain leases went into effect and readjustments were made all during the year. The company, therefore, did not have an entire year's business on the new basis, and the full effect of this will not be apparent until the current year has been closed.

Last year was one of unsatisfactory conditions in the shoe manufacturing industry. Production amounted to 200,000,000 pairs of shoes in excess of 1922; labor difficulties in the eastern manufacturing centers made shoe companies cautious in buying. Considering these deterrents, results of United Shoe were not at all discouraging.

Working Capital Ample

The company finished 1923 with net current assets above the \$20,000,000 mark, compared with \$19,326,555 in 1922. They are more than \$2,500,000 below those of Feb. 28, 1920, but still ample to swing United Shoe's increasing business.

The table below pictures the salient features of operations of the last two fiscal years:

Year	1923	1924
Net profits	\$8,054,941	\$8,174,452
Reserves	1,000,000	1,500,000
Prof. div.	658,582	624,014
Balance for com.	5,406,278	5,429,292
Com. div.	2,172,885	2,727,885
Surplus	2,818,770	1,650,212
Fixed capital	2,200	2,125
Working cap.	20,141,280	19,326,555

CHICAGO MONEY RATES UNCHANGED

CHICAGO, June 12.—Bankers here can see no change of importance in money rates for the next six months. At present funds are well enough employed to maintain the current level, but there is little possibility of industrial activity increasing sufficiently to tighten the demand until after election. Commercial paper is 4 to 4½ per cent, collateral loans 4½ to 5 per cent.

Should Coolidge be elected, opinion is practically unanimous that a resumption of activity will develop in the latter part of the year. A favorable outlook for placing the Daves' reparation plan in operation, contributes further to the expectation for improvement.

NEW YORK CITY 4½s ALL SOLD

NEW YORK, June 12.—National City Company, First National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Guaranty Company, Brown Brothers and associates announced that the recent issue of \$65,000,000 New York City serial and longtime 4½ per cent bonds have all been sold.

UNITED STATES STORES

The United States Stores Corporation, now operating 774 stores in 12 states, had gross sales of \$9,171,252 for the five months of the current year.

Quebec Extension Railway

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Quebec Extension Railway asked authority to construct 112 miles of new road from Washington, Me., to the west border of the State.

War and Taxation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In following the discussion of the wealth draft amendment, I notice that some opponents insist upon the point that the Constitution already authorizes Congress to conscript wealth under the general power for declaring and waging war, and that the amendment is therefore superfluous. To this objection, the reply is that the proposed amendment not only authorizes, but directs, Congress to enact legislation for equalizing the costs of war.

In respect to legislation of this character, another objection is raised—that practical and workable laws cannot be secured—that the same forces which react for evasion under the present arrangement will operate despite the mandate of the Constitution.

To this argument there is an answer so convincing as to be almost final. The amendment would make it well-nigh impossible for a Congress to finance a war by borrowing large sums before resorting to taxation. If the Constitution directed that all property be placed at the disposal of the Government in case of war, there would be no grounds for deterring the policy of bond issues. All of the sinews of war would have to be supplied by taxation. The greater the war, the heavier would be the tax burden; the more heavily it would bear upon those most able to pay.

Consequently, the prospect of a serious

ACCEPTANCE RATES NOW BELOW LONDON

NEW YORK, June 12.—For the first time in the history of the two markets, New York discount rates for bankers' acceptances are lower than London figures. Acceptances up to three months are being discounted here at 2½ per cent, while in London the rate is from 2½ to 3 per cent. Since the inception of the Federal Reserve System in 1914, which established the New York discount market, London rates have continually ruled below those of the United States.

The altered relation is regarded as a gratifying victory for those bankers responsible for the inclusion of discount market provisions in the Federal Reserve Act in 1914. Although, of course, the American rates are not permanently lower, it is felt that the American discount market is developed to the point where American houses can compete with London on even terms for financing of international trade.

QUEBEC EXTENSION RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Quebec Extension Railway asked authority to construct 112 miles of new road from Washington, Me., to the west border of the State.

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In following the discussion of the wealth draft amendment, I notice that some opponents insist upon the point that the Constitution already authorizes Congress to conscript wealth under the general power for declaring and waging war, and that the amendment is therefore superfluous. To this

UNITED STATES HAS FINE DECATHLON CANDIDATES

H. M. Osborne Finishes First in Trials for the American Olympic Team

A. OLYMPIC DECATHLON TRYOUT STANDING		Rector, 5.75; seventeenth; Bowers, 5.41; eighteenth.	
H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C.	727.2	14-Pound Shot Put—Won by Osborne 13.13; Plamsky, 12.96, second; Lewis, 12.84, third; Thompson, 12.61, fourth; Shevlin, 12.40, fifth.	
H. G. Frieda, University of Chicago	634.52	11-74, seventh; Anderson, 11.54, eighth; Thompson, 11.49, ninth; Hyatt, 11.21, tenth; Plamsky, 11.05, eleventh; Shevlin, 10.97, twelfth; Trantow, 10.45, thirteenth; Shevlin, 9.99, fourteenth; Rector, 9.53, fifteenth; Plamsky, 9.40, sixteenth; Shevlin, 9.25, seventeenth; Bowers, 8.25, eighteenth.	
Charles Lewis, Los Angeles A. C.	661.5	Running High Jump—Won by Osborne 5.65; Plamsky, 5.45, second; Shevlin, 5.35, third; Thompson, 5.25, fourth; Shevlin, 5.15, fifth.	
W. C. Plamsky, Princeton U.	656.94	Running High Jump—Won by Osborne 5.65; Plamsky, 5.45, second; Shevlin, 5.35, third; Thompson, 5.25, fourth; Shevlin, 5.15, fifth.	
J. R. Thompson, Hendrix College	634.65	Thomson, Shevlin, 1.73, third; Trantow, 1.67, fourth; Bowers, 1.64, fifth; Lewis, 1.61, sixth; Plamsky, 1.59, seventh; Shevlin, 1.57, eighth; Anderson, 1.55, ninth; Krupp, Plamsky, 1.53, fifteenth; Shearer, Rector, 1.50, seventeenth; Leitz, 1.47, eighteenth.	
E. R. Trantow, Illinois A. C.	594.62	400-Meter Dash—Won by Bagby, 60.45; Plamsky, 55.15, second; Bowers, 55.05, third; Shevlin, 54.95, fourth; Plamsky, 54.84, fifth; Norton, Trantow, 54.78, seventh; Thomson, Shevlin, 54.59, eighth; Plamsky, 54.54, ninth; Krupp, Plamsky, 53.75, fifteenth; Shearer, Rector, 5.30, seventeenth; Leitz, 5.27, eighteenth.	
H. B. Byrd, C. S. Naval Academy	562.14		
W. C. Plamsky, Princeton U.	561.94		
William Krupp, Sued-Amer. A. C.	470.61		
T. Rector, Stanford University	443.64		

done by the leading candidates in the tryouts held here yesterday. H. M. Thorne of the Illinois Athletic Club finished first with a total of 22.75 points, breaking his best previous mark. Emerson Norton, Georgetown University, was the only other candidate who bettered 7000, and he took second place with a total of 20.75 points. One of the University of Chicago finished third with 6342.58.

With four men expected to be taken on the Olympic team, the battle for the four places was keenly contested. On Sunday, O. Anderson, University of Southern California, placed fourth by winning his heat in the 1500-meter run, the final event on the program. His total was 6586.02 points.

Arkansas University

58.8s, thirteenth; Laiteritz, Krupp, 57.4s, fourteenth; Shearer, 57.8s, fifteenth; Thorne, 56.6s, sixteenth; Norton, 56.4s, seventeenth; Thorne, 56.4s, eighteenth; Thorne, 15.8s, nineteenth; Thorne, 16.1s, twentieth; Norton, 16.2s, third; Norton, 16.4s, fourth; Sheary, 17.1s, fifth; Bowers, 17.2s, sixth; Norton, 17.3s, seventh; Norton, 18.1s, eighth; Trantow, 18.2s, ninth; Norton, 18.6s, tenth; Lewis, 19.1s, eleventh; Norton, 19.2s, twelfth; Norton, 19.3s, thirteenth; Frieda, Krupp, 19.5s, fourteenth; Laiteritz, 20s, sixteenth; Reesor, 20.6s, seventeenth; Thompson, 20.8s.

Discus Throw—Won by Norton, 39.96 feet; 37.35, second; 36.25, third; 35.25, fourth; Thompson, 32.75, fifth; Lewis, 32.25, sixth; Norton, 31.5, sixth; Osborne, 34.62, eighth; Anderson, 34.25, ninth; Norton, 32.25, tenth; Hyatt, 31.45, eleventh; Shearer, 31.27, eleventh; Byrd, 29.71, twelfth; Seely, 27.27, thirteenth; Bager, 27.25, fourteenth; Norton, 27.25, fifteenth.

[illegible]

Barnes Moves Ahead

in Gleneagles Golf

GLENEAGLES, Scot., June 12.—J. M. Barnes of New York, former United States open golf champion, today defeated H. M. Sawyer, former U.S. open champion, 2 and 1, in the second round of the 1000 guineas professional golf tournament which Havers won last season.

Barnes went handily through the first round today by defeating S. Wingate of the United States Navy. Barnes then defeated C. McConvey of Sudbury, 1 up.

Thirty-six players yesterday qualified. Barnes, with a total of 148 for the "tennis" play, landing among the leaders.

Barnes, who turned in a 70 Tuesday, had hard going yesterday, and was last in taking the 100 yards of K. J. Well turned in a brilliant 69. Angel Delatorre, the Spanish champion, had a 70.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.—Three United States Naval Academy crews and the Yale varsity eight arrived here yesterday to begin the regatta on the Schuylkill River in preparation for the Olympic rowing trials. Friday and Saturday the Massachusetts Institute of Technology oarsmen, who have been here several days, also will be in the regatta and will have brought their own shells and plan strenuous workouts today.

ard of J. While Edward Ray and H. C. Colby, British professionals, turned in cards of 72 and 71, respectively.

COLBY WINS SENIOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NEWTON, Mass., June 12—G. C. Colby, of the Woodland Golf Club yesterday won the championship of the New England Senior Golfers' Association, having a total of 180 for his 36 holes. This was five strokes better than J. B. Richmond's score. Richmond has taken first honors for years and many in the gallery expected him to play below 80 in his second round yesterday, but owing to a poor start, he had to be content with an 83. Their cards:

Colby, out.....	4 5 4 3 5 4	40
Richmond, out.....	8 5 4 4 4 4 5 4	41
Colby, in.....	4 8 5 5 8 4 4 4	43
Richmond, in.....	3 6 4 5 7 5 3 6	42-83

WINS SECOND CAPTAINCY

WATERSVILLE, Me., June 12—J. A. McGowan, Jr., 26 of Cambridge, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colby baseball nine for 1925. McGowan has played first base on the Colby team for two years and is also captain of the Colby hockey team for next year.

Light Weight.

A detailed illustration of a man in a boxing stance. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a dark hat. He is in a crouched position, with his hands raised as if ready to fight. A large, dark shadow is cast behind him to the right, emphasizing his form. The style is that of a classic woodcut or engraving.

Alexander Steinert, also a member of Woodland captured the trophy for the east aggregate net in the two day's play. Tuesday he required 98 strokes to complete his round and yesterday was round in 93 for a total of 191. With this handicap of 23 given him for each day, his net total of 132 was many strokes better than that of his nearest rival for honors.

MILTON MAKES FAST TIME
ALTOONA, Pa., June 12.—Thomas Milton, Jerry Wonderlich, Antoinette and Ira Vaal qualified yesterday in the

3 H. P. Fast, Light "Twin"

starts at the speedway here preliminary to the 250-mile automobile race to be held here Saturday. In spite of a wet track and murky, heavy weather, Milton turned out the fastest of the 15 cars in 53 miles in one hour. Wonderlich averaged 113.6, Couvure 113; and Vail 106.1. Murphy, who was out of the race because of a bad cold, previously, averaged 113 to 115 miles an hour yesterday.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	35	17	.679
New Orleans	34	22	.607
Nashville	28	28	.500
Atlanta	26	28	.542
Mobile	27	28	.491
Chattanooga	26	29	.462
Little Rock	21	31	.404
Indianapolis	16	39	.291

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Little Rock 3, Mobile 2.
Little Rock 3, Mobile 0.
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 6, 2.

New Orleans 4. Memphis 2.

BRITISH ISLES WINS SERIES
SCARBOROUGH, Eng., June 12.—(A) winning both Davis Cup singles, yesterday. Great Britain defeated South Africa four games to one in the third round of European competition for the Davis trophy and meets the winner of France in the final which will be played in Paris next week. In yesterday's play, J. D. Wheatley defeated Ivie Richardson of South Africa, 4-4, 4-4, and J. B. Gilbert won from P. D. B. Esler, 4-4, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

DR. LASKER SAILS HOME
NEW YORK, June 12.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Berlin, Germany, winner of first prize in the 1924 International Chess Masters' Tournament and world master since his first match with Steinitz in 1884, sailed for Southampton, Eng., yesterday, for the Aretina after a sojourn of three months in the United States. During this time, in addition to playing in the congress in St. Louis, he has visited Boston, Chicago, Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich. He plans to return in November.

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Outon, out.....	4 4 3 3 5 4 5 6	40
Richmond, out.....	6 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	41
Outon, in.....	4 6 5 5 5 6 4 4	43-83
Richmond, in.....	3 6 4 5 7 5 3 6	42-83



hour. Wonderlicke averaged 119.5, over 113; and Vail 106.1. Murphy, Cooper and Corun, all of whom qualified previously, averaged 118 to 119 miles an our yesterday.

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Memphis	35	17	.679

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DR. LASKER SAILS HOME
NEW YORK, June 12.—Dr. Emanuel
Write for catalog.

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(Continued)

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THE HOME FORUM

Two Journeys in Time and Space

FOR several hours I had been sitting motionless before a great pile of books in six or seven languages, heedless of my surroundings and wholly absorbed in the tangled intrigues of fourteenth century Italy. The dukes and popes, knights and hopes of that far-off time had been more to me during that time than the men and women who sat twenty feet away, more vivid than the politicians mentioned in that morning's newspaper. The place in which I was sitting had not mattered at all to me during those hours. Paris, Boston, Rome, or any other great city where the same collection of books might have been brought together upon one table would have done as well, for these books had made my world during that space of time. I had floated out through the spatial and temporal walls which usually surround and support us, transported on the magic carpet of literature.

How long I should have remained away it could be hard to tell had not the chime of some distant clock throbbed through the room, bringing me back to the place and hour. I looked up from my book, realizing suddenly, with the vividness felt only by those who arrive from a great distance, that this was actually the twentieth century; a realization which is quite astonishing to those who actually experience it, however simple it may seem in the telling. I had travelled five hundred years while the great clock in the street had been chiming the quarter, and found myself suddenly on the advancing crest of that strange sharp-edged wave called the present. I came from medieval Genoa, Milan, Avignon, Rome, and found myself in the King's Library of the British Museum where the sunlight of a golden afternoon lay warm upon the walls and the hands of the clock pointed to four. Doubtless it was a very commonplace experience, but to me at the moment it did not seem so. I felt that for once I had outwitted time, had caught the trick of that strange sleight-of-hand by which it so everlastingly deludes us.

For upon being pitched, as it were, headlong into the present, I had a brief second or two in which the fourteenth and the twentieth centuries seemed to lie side by side, so that I could not say which was the more actual. These Visconti and Colonnas, this Boniface and Urban and Dandolo, were most vivid and energetic persons, living with a rush and enthusiasm and spontaneity which is not often met with today, and so they did not fade out at once upon the descending screen of the present, but left an "after-image." I had a chance to ask myself in what sense they were less actually present, than Smith and Jones who sat at the adjoining tables. And yet certainly the place where I

sat had its own substantiality; the quiet and comfortable alcove, the table loaded with books, the absorbed readers near at hand, the walls lined with volumes clear to the lofty ceiling. And under the great dome a hundred feet away I knew that there were hundreds of readers more, each of them riding his own magic carpet into far countries and worlds of long ago, each clearing up some little cranny of the universe, reading for pleasure or for information, perhaps laying thousands of books together to make one new one. Listening intently, I thought I could even hear the subdued rumor of that great room, its rustling of a thousand pages which is like the sound of leaves

British Museum and the half-dozen other places of the same sort which the world affords. The purposes of genuine reading, which are ever so much more important, are served at least equally well by much simpler arrangements. We have been told over and over again that the hundred best books of the world—whatever they may be—are all that we shall ever be able to read and know, and the mastery of these requires no elaborate equipment. My alcove in the King's Library of the British Museum, where the literary treasures of the ages were piled up about me, was indeed an almost ideal reading place; but so also was that little room above windswept Lake Michigan where a boy sat twenty years ago spelling out his "arma virumque cano" with the help of grammar and lexicon. O. S.

The Nightingale in Literature

The nightingale is a small and timid bird, but it fills a large place in literature. It has no dazzling plumage to rattle the eye, but it sings strenuously and thrills the listener with its tumultuous song, poured forth in the silent night from its ambush deep in the orchard trees. Its only rival in voice is the lark, which is a born groundling, but holds the sky in fee, and stains the sunshine with its exultant song dissolving in the summer air. However, it is the coy nightingale, drunk with moonlight, singing covertly in its shadowy bower, that inspired John Keats to emulate its strain, and he piped the wonderful "Ode to a Nightingale" which is the perfection of literary art. Poets may pipe new songs to an aviary of mis-

cellaneous birds, but John Keats, with masterly strategy of words, has canonized the nightingale for all time: "The voice I hear this passing night was heard In ancient days by emperor and clown; Perhaps the self-same song that found a path Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home, She stood in tears amid the alien corn; The same that oft-times hath Charm'd magic casements opening on the foam Of perilous seas, in fairy lands forlorn." —Joseph Lucas, in "Ingenious Voices."

The Bright Side

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE endeavor to take a hopeful, or even a cheerful view, when circumstances seem unfavorable or difficulties formidable, is not uncommon. Many have maintained a sunny temper in the face of apparent defeat, have smiled in spite of heartache, and have counted blessings when, to human sense, there may have seemed few to count. All of these brave-hearted efforts are in the right direction; and, unquestionably, the whole world, as well as the cheerful persons themselves, is the better for every such endeavor. That not all the good which might be expected to result from looking on the bright side has been accomplished, is undoubtedly owing to the very general admission that discords, however courageously they may be endured or withstood, are nevertheless stern realities; and difficulties are not overcome merely by turning one's back upon them.

This very effort to look on the bright side, however, hints an unquenchable spiritual truth which the heart of humanity has instinctively sensed, and toward which men have groped more or less blindly or ineffectually. It is possible not only to look on the bright side of any and every problem, but also to realize and to prove that this is the only true side, and therefore the only one worthy of continued contemplation. But to preserve this attitude, more than a so-called cheerful disposition or a blind faith in an unknown good is required. Indeed, habitually to maintain a calm and joyful outlook, whatever the human conditions may be, requires a clear understanding of the permanent nature of spiritual good, and also of the rules through which this knowledge may be applied with scientific exactitude.

Christian Science furnishes the spiritual enlightenment which inspires this highly important outlook and practice. It begins in this, as in all other questions, with God and His reflection as the basis of all proper reasoning. It asserts and emphasizes the reality of spiritual truth, as expressed by the Apostle John when, in referring to the Christ, or Truth, he declared: "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." In this declaration is revealed the divine Principle underlying the bright side—that is, the only true side—of existence; and thus, the happy contentment for which men have vaguely yearned, may now, through the teachings of Christian Science, be spiritually understood and demonstrated by all. Of this divine harmony, and of the beneficial results that must come from the demonstrable understanding of the truth, Mrs. Eddy has said in "Christian Healing" (p. 10): "God is All, and in all:

that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come. If you will look on the bright side, for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light."

Jesus' portrayal of his true nature and mission in the words, "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness," is familiar. But men have too little understood the practical import of his saying, and have consequently had but meager proof in their daily living that this light of Truth, shining upon their paths, must necessarily dissolve the shadows of suffering. If one believes that "God is light," and that the Christ, or Truth, "lightens every man that cometh into the world," the only logical procedure is to conduct oneself in a way which corresponds with what one has accepted as true. In other words, if men believe that "God is light," they reasonably should, to use Paul's phrase, "walk as children of light." Those who understand that this spiritual light is the actuality of real being, and who insist upon contemplating this divine healing truth, cannot long be held in bondage to dependency. In showing the practical and satisfying effect of this righteous endeavor to look on the bright side, Mrs. Eddy writes, on the same page of "Christian Healing": "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea."

Thus, those who strive to look on the spiritual side of all questions begin at once to experience the operation of divine good in all ways. Thought turns more frequently to God as the divine Principle from which all reality emanates. As a consequence, thought becomes spiritualized, and is enabled more clearly to apprehend that which reflects God; while material discords proportionately lose their apparent actuality, and necessarily dissolve. Looking on the spiritually true side is the supremely wise view to take, since by this method, as directed in Christian Science, the inharmonies from which men would gladly be freed, are scientifically and permanently overcome.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)



View of Venice, the Pier, and the Little Square

Permission of Durand-Ruel, Paris

El Lado Alegre

Traducción española del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL TRATAR de adoptar una opinión esperanzada; alegre, cuando las circunstancias parecen desfavorables o las dificultades formidables, no es raro. Muchos han mantenido un temperamento alegre ante aparente derrota; se han sonreído a pesar de la angustia, y han tenido, como consecuencia, escasa prueba en su vivir cotidiano que esta luz de la Verdad, al brillar en sus senderos, tiene necesariamente que disolver las sombras del sufrimiento. Si uno cree que "Dios es luz", y que el Cristo o Verdad "alumina" a todo hombre que viene a este mundo, el único lógico procedimiento es conducirse uno mismo de una manera que corresponda con lo que uno ha aceptado como verdad. En otras palabras, si los hombres creen que "Dios es luz" deberían razonablemente, usando la frase de Pablo, andar "como hijos de luz". Aquellos que entienden que esta luz espiritual es la actualidad del verdadero ser, y que insisten en contemplar esta divina verdad curativa, no pueden por mucho tiempo estar en servidumbre al desaliento. Demostrando el efecto práctico y satisfactorio de este buen esfuerzo de mirar al lado alegre, Mrs. Eddy escribe en la misma página de "Christian Healing": "Si deseara ser feliz, razona contigo mismo al lado de la felicidad; toma el lado que quieras llevar, y ten cuidado de no hablar por los dos lados o razonar más fuerte por el pesar que por la alegría. Tu eres el procurador del caso y ganarás o perderás según tu alegato."

Así, aquellos que se empeñan en mirar al lado espiritual de toda cuestión empiezan enseguida a experimentar la operación del bien divino en todas direcciones. El pensamiento vuelve más frecuentemente a Dios como el divino Principio del cual toda realidad emana. Como consecuencia, el pensamiento se espiritualiza y se habilita más claramente a comprender aquello que refleja a Dios, mientras que los discordes materiales proporcionalmente pierden su aparente actualidad y necesariamente se disuelven. El mirar al lado espiritualmente verdadero es la supremacía sabia vista que tomar, ya que por este método, según se enseña en la Ciencia Cristiana, las discordancias de las cuales los hombres con gusto se librarían, se ven científicamente y permanentemente.

La Ciencia Cristiana proporciona la ilustración espiritual que inspira este altamente importante parecer, y práctica. Emplea en esto, como en toda otra cuestión, con Dios y Su reflexión como la base de todo propio razonamiento. Sostiene y recalca la realidad de la verdad espiritual según la expresión del apóstol San Juan cuando refiriéndose a Cristo o la Verdad, declara: "Y este es el mensaje que oímos de él, y os anunciamos: Que Dios es luz, y en él no hay ninguna tiniebla." En esta declaración se revela el Divino Principio, fundamento del lado alegre, esto es, el único y verdadero lado de la existencia, y así el feliz contentamiento que los hombres han vagamente anhelado, puede ahora, mediante las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, entenderse espiritualmente y demostrarse por todos. De esta divina armonía, y de los resultados benéficos que tienen que venir del entendimiento demostrable de la Verdad, Mrs. Eddy ha dicho en su obra: "Christian Healing" (p. 10): "Dios es Todo y en todo; eso termina la cuestión de un lado bueno y malo de la existencia. La Verdad es real; el error no es real. Recordar la importancia de este dicho cuando el pesar parece venir al mirar al lado alegre; porque el pesar dura solo por la noche y la alegría viene con la luz."

El retrato de la verdadera naturaleza y misión de Jesús en sus palabras, "Yo la luz he venido al mundo, para que todo aquel que cree en mí no permanezca en tinieblas", es familiar.

Gophers Amid Yellow Sand

Suddenly we knew that we were approaching Canejo, the halfway point of our journey. The interminable island was drawing to a close, and across the narrowing obstruction we saw again our brother stream, the right-hand channel, flowing to meet us at Canejo. We approached slowly. Smouldering trinceros or charcoal heaps loomed into view. And quite suddenly a cliff of yellow sand appeared upon our left that was for me the most remarkable spectacle of the journey. It reared steeply upward for perhaps two hundred feet, yellow as a quarantine banner and pocked from top to bottom with gopher holes. The inmates of these miniature caves were at their doors to see us pass, decorously seated upon their haunches. They stared and stared; they retreated into darkened obscurity, and popped out again as if the idea had just occurred to them; they skipped into their neighbors' homes to report the tidings of our coming; whole families came out to see the astonishing sight. Lighted by the declining sun upon that astounding background of flaming yellow, it was an arresting spectacle that we beheld. The sand had flowed down into the water, and gave the bed of the stream, near its edge, the appearance of burnished gold set with myriad flashing gems conjured by the ripple of the waves. For some hundreds of feet this splendor continued, then abruptly it came to an end and the Major spoke.

"In a million years," observed the Major severely, "that hill will all be sandstone."

We chose the right fork and proceeded. And now by an odd circumstance the mainland was upon the right. A field of sugar cane appeared, stretching inland and southward far as the eye could reach; it shone a light greenish-yellow in the waning sun. The breeze became stronger. A mosquito hummed above our heads. We looked at our watches. It was nearly six o'clock, and the sun was sinking. On the island to the left a native was hauling in his nets, his family accompanying him from shore. He resembled a picture in an illustrated Bible.—Vincent Starret, in The Forum.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE public opinion of Europe is still slowly but steadily moving away from what may be called the war mind.

Europe in Transition

There is now no government left in power in the larger states which represents the passions and memories of the war. Instead there is everywhere transition and readjustment. In England the Labor Government is precariously dependent on the support of one or the other of the two older parties. In France, M. Poincaré has been rejected by the electorate, but the Bloc des Gauches is deeply divided within itself and can command a very slender majority in the Chamber, if it maintains a majority at all. In Germany there is such a welter of parties that it is difficult to construct any stable government. Only in Italy and in Russia are there strong governments in a position to execute vigorously a policy of their own. Even in the United States precedents show that presidential elections do not always result in the emergence of a clear-cut policy with the majorities necessary to carry it out. The mentality of civilized mankind is manifestly still in doubt as to the road it is to take after the crisis of the World War.

In one respect this movement away from the violent convictions of the war period may prove to be a difficulty. If Europe is to make that practical step forward toward prosperity which is now within its reach, it is essential that the Dawes report should be brought into effect without delay. The commissioners themselves declared that the success of their proposals depended upon their being carried out promptly, because delay would alter the data upon which they were based. What is even more important is that the "Micum" agreements between the German industrialists and the French Government, which provide for the delivery of reparations coal to France, Italy, and Belgium, and which the Dawes report supersedes, come to an end on June 15. The German Government declares that it is impossible to continue to finance these payments after this date without destroying the rentenmark and bringing back that inflation and disastrous collapse of the mark which followed passive resistance in the Ruhr. The Dawes report recognizes the impossibility of any long continuance of the "Micum" system, by providing for the payment of reparations by an international loan during the moratorium it considers necessary to enable Germany to get her finances in order.

Yet the fact that none of the three governments principally concerned have a clear parliamentary majority will make it necessary for them to secure the support of their opponents to any settlement before it can be regarded as a genuine national act. And the weakness of their own domestic position will tend to render difficult that rapid domestic position between principals which makes for sound and clear-cut results. It is earnestly to be hoped that all the governments will see the paramount necessity of not letting the present opportunity for agreement slip out of their fingers for want of prompt decision.

None the less, the temper of Europe is very different today from what it was only a year ago, and that, in the long run, is what matters most. It is the fashion nowadays to load politicians with abuse and to place upon them the responsibility for all the perplexities and troubles of the people. The people sometimes forget that the politician is himself imprisoned within the limits of public opinion, and that the popular readiness to ignore the few who stubbornly tell the truth and to follow those who flatter and deceive, is at least a principal cause of present democratic discontent. It is an old and a true saying that every nation has exactly the government that it deserves.

In the long run, therefore, it is what the people themselves think that really counts, and that is why whatever may happen as between governments in the next few weeks, the present trend of opinion in Europe is to be welcomed. Every week shows that the bitterness and estrangement of the past few years is lessening, and that toleration and the recognition that if nations are to thrive they must live together, not in hostility but in friendship, is steadily growing. Doubtless, new issues are arising, and new difficulties are beginning to appear. There will be problems to solve and difficulties to overcome so long as humanity persists. But it is a great thing that mankind should begin to forget and put behind it the rigid prejudices and violent animosities of the recent past and think rather of how it is to build a new and better world on the foundations of national freedom, democracy, and international co-operation which were laid by the victory of the Allies in the Great War.

It HAS been said at times that the United States has no definite policy in China, and there have been international moments when justification for such belief could be found without too much looking.

Dr. Schurman and His Work in China

But the American Minister to that land, Dr. Schurman, is giving reason to suppose that if this has been true, in part or whole, it is to be true no longer. In the past ten weeks this trained administrator and experienced diplomatist has visited every consular district in the Republic to which he is accredited, discussing with all groups of Americans there the matters which affect their interests, and, thus doing, not only has secured information of high value to the State Department at Washington, but also, under the direction of Mr. Hughes, has co-ordinated the parts of the policy of his homeland in the country of his official residence.

The details of Dr. Schurman's labors have marked an arc from the protection of life and property, through taxation of American goods and trade-mark registration, to the relation of the mixed court at Shanghai to the central government (so-called). Quite special attention

has been paid the subject of how China is to spend the monies remitted her from the Boxer Indemnity funds. Seven-twelfths of America's share in those dues were remitted in 1908, but now by Act of Congress full remission is made of all payments which could have been demanded under the agreements that closed the anti-foreign uprising in the century's opening months. The balance thus due would have been something in excess of \$6,000,000. What was remitted sixteen years ago was to be spent "for educational purposes," and went to Tsing Hua University, nor, despite the turmoil of China's past uneasy decade, has there been failure or delay in the turning over of such payments.

Speaking of this transaction before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the other day, Dr. Schurman called attention to the preamble of the bill just passed by the Washington legislators, labeling the return as "an act of friendship." This is precisely the phraseology used in the remittance in Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, thus clearly indicating that the United States regards her relations with China as entirely friendly, no matter what difficulties and differences of official view have marked the past few years. The Ambassador continued: "But it is a friendship which must be reciprocated. Friendship that is one-sided is apt to cease to be friendship. And I cannot hold the petty impediments to American business interests here, and illegal taxation, as altogether 'friendly.'"

When it is announced that the powers cannot effectively set China's house in order, it is meant (and truly) that no outsiders can do for this great Asiatic people what they must do for themselves. Direct aid would be difficult to render and would be of doubtful ultimate utility. But it needs no adding that the non-Chinese world can be of large assistance to the sorely harassed Republic by such indirect helpfulness as is embodied in this act of the United States, making for a broader and deeper and generally stronger education of those millions who must exercise the guiding influence upon the land tomorrow.

EVEN the severest critics of the platform adopted by the Republican Party of the United States at the Cleveland convention cannot charge that it does not deal at length and comprehensively with every important national and international political issue. On two of these issues which claim great popular attention at the moment, an unequivocal and uncompromising position is taken. By millions of people in America, and by uncounted thousands elsewhere, this action will be acclaimed as marking a distinct advance from the stereotyped form too frequently adopted in the past in constructing party platforms designed to satisfy a few without giving offense to the many. It may never be publicly disclosed just whose pen indited the declarations made, but it requires no very close analysis of the substance and construction of some of the paragraphs to convince the casual student as to the identity of their author.

Take, for example, the concrete and carefully condensed declaration regarding the issue of law observance and law enforcement. The language is quite familiar, in its style and terseness, to the reading public. It says: "We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends upon this. The substitution of private will for public law is only another name for oppression, disorder, anarchy and mob rule. Every government depends upon the loyalty and respect of its citizens. Violations of the law weaken and threaten government itself. No honest government can condone such actions on the part of its citizens. The Republican Party pledges the full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all laws."

There is no ambiguity in such a straightforward declaration, no unguarded phrase behind which the nullificationists and the violators of the law may hope to hide. The issue is squarely and fairly met, so far as the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency are concerned, and party fealty and loyalty, to say nothing of party regularity, demand that every aspirant for a seat in either house of Congress subscribe as unequivocally and unreservedly to the pledge given. Take also that equally important question of the national defense. In its substance, and without material change, the Monitor Peace Plan is indorsed. This is the language of the platform plank in dealing with "Universal Mobilization in War Time": "We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens, but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such service as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether used in actual warfare or private activities."

An age-old fallacy has been disproved. Political platforms do not, of necessity, follow worn grooves, seeking the least resistance. Here are two progressive planks, clearly shaped and properly fitted into the structure of the platform. They are presented, unquestionably, in response to clear and insistent popular demand. They are not specious promises merely, but expressive, rather, of the sentiments and wishes of a great majority of the American voters.

ENCOURAGING and helpful words were spoken recently by President Coolidge to the graduates of Howard University, established and maintained for the Negroes, and located at Washington, D. C. There is hopeful promise in the message he gave to the descendants of a former slave race, because of his conviction that their progress and growth in the arts of civilization are traceable to a sincerity of purpose on the part of founders and teachers, and that of the students and graduates as well. "Here," said the President, "has been established a great university, a sort of educational laboratory for the production of intellectual and spiritual

Progress of the Negro Race

leadership among a people whose history, if you will examine it as it deserves, is one of the striking evidences of the soundness of our civilization."

Perhaps truer words could not be spoken. Those familiar with the plight of the American Negro at the close of the Civil War, either from actual observation or from a study of industrial and social conditions then as compared with the present, can but agree that his progress is indeed a striking tribute to American civilization and the institutions, social and political, which have been established and safeguarded. President Coolidge does not hesitate to attribute this progress to the fact that the Government is founded upon the fundamentals of the Christian religion, "whose influence," he says, "has always and everywhere been a force for the illumination and advancement of the peoples who have come under its sway."

One, who looks about today and observes the visible signs of the progress made in the last half century by the American Negroes will, if unbiased and just in his estimates of that progress, agree that they have made a propitious beginning in the age-long task of emancipating themselves from the slavery of ignorance and superstition, a heritage from their long years of physical servitude to their white masters, and of a longer period of moral and intellectual darkness in the wilds of Africa. This progress has not been made by chance. It has not been made solely because those of the white race have sought to place opportunity in the way of the Negroes. It has been made, as will sometime be agreed, because of the unquenchable desire of the Negroes to assimilate, in some degree, the civilization, the learning, and perhaps the ways, of those about them.

Their problem has not yet been solved. Some day it will be solved, and it is this bright promise that encourages those who learn and those who teach.

FOLLOWING immediately after the enactment of the Volstead law, carrying into effect the constitutional prohibition amendment against the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, there sprang up in all the large American cities hundreds of small shops, where malt, hops and other ingredients for the manufacture of beer, as well as appliances such as kettles, strainers and filters, were sold. In one section of upper New York City five of these shops were opened, and for a time flourished, in a radius of four blocks. Placards in the windows invited all persons thirsting for alcohol to buy supplies and make their own brew. In some apartment-house localities the odor of boiling mashes was wafted through open windows and airshafts, while on occasion the bursting of bottles and snapping of escaping corks sounded like a Fourth of July celebration. "Home brew" became a new butt for the professional joke-smiths, and was made the subject of numerous motion pictures professing to portray the success with which the prohibition law was being violated.

Inquiry into the status of the make-your-own shops shows that they have practically disappeared. In the city area referred to, where five flourished, there now are none. On a stroll through streets where a few years ago there was a shop of this kind every few blocks, not one could be found. To the question, "Where can I find a shop that sells materials for making beer?" the invariable answer of the corner grocer or butcher was, "Don't know of any such place round here." The drying up of places of supply indicates the amateur brewers have grown tired of compounding concoctions that produced weird and wonderful results. No longer do the pungent odors of malt and hops pervade apartments and flats. The novelty of defying the Constitution and laws of the United States has worn off, and the people who thought that they were making a magnificent gesture of protest have found that they could get along very well without turning their kitchens into breweries.

Editorial Notes

SO MANY rumors have gained currency of late in the United States, concerning "graft" in Government circles and similar unsavory scandals, that there is a tendency sometimes to forget that, to one individual who may perhaps have abused his official trust, there are numberless honest folk serving their countrymen with consecration and often at considerable sacrifice. It is particularly timely, therefore, that the Republican platform, while urging "the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers, without regard for political affiliations," should call attention to this fact, and thus help to offset the false impression which has traveled far beyond the bounds of the Nation. The plank in question reads in part:

The Government at Washington is served today by thousands of earnest, conscientious and faithful officials and employees in every department. It is a grave wrong against these patriotic men and women to strive indiscriminately to besmirch the names of the innocent and undermine the confidence of the people in the Government under which they live. It is even a graver wrong when this is done for partisan purposes or for selfish exploitation.

ALEXANDRE MILLERAND's somewhat dramatic resignation recalls the fact that, although the nominal term of office for French presidents is seven years, very few of them actually have spent that length of time within the walls of the Elysée. Most of those who have done so have been virtual nonentities, who have entirely refrained from interfering with the policy of the Government. The French Radical idea of a President has been put by a former Deputy, Georges Ponsot, in the *Ere Nouvelle*, as follows:

The occupant of the Elysée can trim his rose bushes, as did the excellent M. Fallières, who was the model President. He has no right to impose his will, because he is "irresponsible." Without responsibility, no action! Is it any wonder that a man of M. Millerand's temperament rebelled against such shackles?

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—A good deal of speculation attaches to the debate in the Co-operative Congress on Whitmondav on the project of establishing a daily newspaper, representing the co-operative views and interests. The general proposal has been carried by a sufficient majority. The plan which the Co-operative Publishing Society has in view is a paper with a capital of £500,000, standing for co-operative ideals but also competing, by virtue of its general excellence, with the popular newspapers like the Daily Mail and the Daily Express, only on the less sensational and more rational lines which The Christian Science Monitor pursues. The difficulty is finance.

The general opinion of the co-operatives undoubtedly favors the enterprise of a daily paper. They dislike newspaper sensationalism, its vulgarity and its addiction to crime and gambling, and they would like to cultivate a steadier, more moral, and quieter form of journalism specially devoted to the cause of peace and international arbitration. Such a paper, in view of the triviality of the Liberal, no less than the Conservative press, would have an educational aim which has almost passed out of English journalism since Lord Northcliffe established the type of paper which merely aims at giving the public "what it wants." As the cost of starting a single newspaper is practically prohibitive, the position of great newspaper syndicates is virtually that of a monopoly. It remains to be seen whether the idea of association will prove powerful enough to break through or at least mitigate it.

After a decisive vote in the French Chamber, Alexandre Millerand appears to have followed the example of Marshal MacMahon, and being unable to break the parliamentary majority in the Chamber has submitted to it. M. Millerand, though a Nationalist, is not, as M. MacMahon was, a concealed royalist. Nor had he, like Benito Mussolini, the excuse of a breakdown of the economic order, for the highly conservative fabric of French society has not been touched by the elections, and the Radical Socialism which they have returned to power is hardly to be distinguished from our advanced Liberalism or from the very moderate and opportunist Socialism of the Labor Government.

He is a tenacious man more closely in touch than was Raymond Poincaré with French industrialism in the Ruhr. Moreover, he has conceptions of the powers of a president which are more American than French, and which do not, therefore, suit the tradition of the carefully restricted Constitution of 1875. The real danger was that a crisis might drag on until France and Germany were at issue over the Micum agreements and that as a result German Nationalism again would get out of hand.

The Labor Party continues to be unhappy over the relations of ministers with the Court (which are personally excellent), and the attendance—in full court costume—of one or two ministers at its great ceremonial functions. But singularly enough there has been not a whisper of dissatisfaction at the appointment of James Brown, ex-miner, to the office of Lord High Commissioner for Scotland. The office is an historic one, for the commissioner is the direct representative of the King in his relations with the state and Church of Scotland; it has been held, from Melville downward, by many Scottish statesmen, nobles, and dignitaries of all sorts, and is associated in particular with the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Indeed, since 1701, when William III opened the Assembly in person, the Lord High Commissioner has always, I believe, performed this office, amid scenes of great splendor and dignity. Moreover, Edinburgh's "society" is among the most exclusive in the world, and it was not certain that it would take kindly Mr. Brown's state appearance in its midst. Nevertheless, Mr. Brown and his wife, setting out from their cottage to take up their abode in Holyrood Palace (of which the Duke of Hamilton is the "hereditary keeper"), behaved not only with discretion, but with great refinement of bearing, while the enthusiasm of the public turned the High Commissioner's procession into something like a popular king's progress. Mr. Brown is, no doubt, a man of uncommon character. But Scotland, it is well to remember, is the country of the free school, and through it of a cultured and self-respecting peasantry.

Meantime, the Labor Government is approaching one of the most difficult of its problems in foreign policy. That is the negotiation on Egypt. On Egypt proper no great difficulty may arise, except maybe in the abolition of the capitulations, where France, rather than Egypt, will be the obstacle. But the Sudan is a hard nut to crack. Our relations with Egypt were established in 1899 by the condominium between Lord Cromer and Boutros Pasha. Egypt will now demand that it shall be canceled, and the Sudan restored to Egypt. But this is impossible. Egypt could not retain the Sudan if she were given it, for the Arab population of the north would resist her, and she has neither money nor the force to spend in reconquest. Probably the British proposal will, as I have already hinted, take the form of an offer of a fair and firm agreement on the vital matter of the Nile water, without which Egypt cannot live, and of at least equal representation on any water authority that may be set up. Probably we should also be willing to make some concession to the prestige of the new state. But a return to the anarchy of the nineties is unthinkable.

The King of Italy, who was enthusiastically received on his arrival in London, is well known here, and I recall more than one visit dating from the days when he was Crown Prince. He was always popular in England, and his kindly, alert, and intelligent face showed that the family energy and character survived in him. And it would be a mistake to suppose that his position has sunk to that of a shadow of his powerful Prime Minister. It must be remembered that the King has the army, which admires him for his bravery and the share he bore in the hardships and perils of the war, and the people, who, even in the days when Socialism was at its zenith, loved and respected him. If, therefore, Mussolini should go, the King would remain, and, indeed, it is the judgment of good observers of Italian politics that his position is rather stronger than it was in the ante-Fascist days.

I have been interested in reading Professor Sarolea's "Impressions of Soviet Russia," though it fails to give me the sense of a careful or a well-documented survey. Mr. Sarolea is a rhetorical writer, but he has a good knowledge of the Russia of the later years of Nicholas II, as well as of east European politics. His conclusion is at least definite and striking. He believes in a fairly early breakdown of the Soviet Government, partly on financial and administrative grounds, partly because of the rapid increase of anti-Semitism, and its extension to the army. He therefore anticipates the revolt of anti-Semitic regiments, followed by the overthrow of the Soviet Government and the establishment of a militarist and frankly reactionary rule.